



Published by the American Sociological Association  
1722 N St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 • (202) 833-3410

# Footnotes

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## NIMH Releases Behavioral Sciences Research Report

In June 1982, the National Institute of Mental Health appointed a Behavioral Sciences Research Review Panel and gave it the task of "identifying priority areas with the greatest potential for advancing knowledge that can enhance the understanding, treatment, and prevention of mental and behavioral disorders". The panel was chaired by John Clausen, Professor Emeritus and research sociologist at the Institute of Human Development, University of California-Berkeley; and it included one other sociologist, Lloyd Rogler from Fordham University, among its twelve members. Its two-volume report, *Behavioral Sciences Research in Mental Health: An Assessment of the State of the Science and Recommendations for Research Directions*, was presented to NIMH earlier this year and was discussed by members of the National Advisory Health Council at the Council's May meeting.

Volume I of the report presents

an overview of recent developments in the behavioral sciences considered by the panel to be highly relevant to understanding treatment and prevention of mental and behavioral disorders. It reflects discussions by the panel, over a series of meetings, of commissioned papers from 27 consultants.

Volume II contains the working papers that were commissioned by NIMH and the panel. Among the sociologists who contributed to this volume are Bertram Cohler, University of Chicago; Michael Goldstein, University of California-Los Angeles; James Greenley, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Ronald Kessler, University of Michigan; William Liu, University of Illinois-Chicago; David Mechanic, Rutgers University; Dorothy Miller, Institute for Scientific Analysis, California; and Leonard Pearlin, University of California-San Fran-

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## Freudenburg Is Second ASA Congressional Fellow

The American Sociological Association recently awarded a Congressional Fellowship to William R. Freudenburg, Associate Professor of Rural Sociology at Washington State University. This is the second such award to be made for 1983.

In the original competition for the fellowship this past Spring, the selection committee found two applicants who were particularly outstanding—Freudenburg, and Carol Weiss of Harvard. Since the ASA had set aside only enough funding for one fellowship, it went to Carol Weiss, the Committee's first choice. At the selection committee's urging, a search for additional funding was undertaken. Financial support from several sources has made it possible for the ASA to announce this second fellowship.

In contrast to Weiss, who worked with the Senate Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities, Freudenburg will spend three months with the Committee on Energy and Commerce in the U.S. House of Representatives. This key committee is chaired by Representative John Dingell of Michigan. Beginning in mid-September, Freudenburg will work with the Subcommittee on Energy, Conservation and Power, chaired by Representative Richard Ottinger of New York, where he will bring sociological expertise to bear on a pair of controversial nuclear power issues—the licensing

of nuclear power plants and the selection of nuclear waste disposal sites. The Committee has apparently not turned to sociologists for assistance on these issues in the past, but the topics relate closely to some of Freudenburg's recent work, including a forthcoming book on *Public Reactions to Nuclear Power: Are There Critical Masses?* This book is co-edited with his Washington State colleague, Eugene A. Rosa, and is being published this winter by the AAAS and Westview Press.

In addition to helping the House subcommittee in its deliberations—and helping demonstrate the advantages of a sociological perspective to Representatives and their staffs—Freudenburg hopes to use the fellowship as a way of gathering firsthand data for his ongoing research at Washington State. "I've done fairly extensive research on energy/society issues," Freudenburg observes, "and in recent years I've also become increasingly interested in the process of societal decision making, particularly with respect to complex issues of natural resources and technology. The fellowship will give me an opportunity to observe some of the major decision-making forces at work. It's a chance to do some very exciting participant observation, and I'm grateful to the ASA and the other people who've made it all possible."

## Committee Names 1984 Candidates

Candidates for President-Elect and Vice President-Elect in the 1984 election have been announced by the Committee on Nominations. They are:

President-Elect:

*William H. Form*, University of Illinois-Urbana  
*Matilda White Riley*, National Institute on Aging

Vice President-Elect:

*Rose Laub Coser*, State University of New York, Stony Brook  
*Joseph Gusfield*, University of California, San Diego

Additional candidates may be nominated by ASA voting members through the open nominations process as outlined in the By-Laws.

Petitions supporting candidates for the above offices must be signed by at least 100 voting members of the Association, and must arrive at the Executive Office, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, no later than December 31, 1983.

## Proposal Submissions Down

Reprinted from *COSSA Washington Update*, Volume 2, Number 9, May 6, 1983.

The number of research proposals received by several federal agencies that fund social and behavioral science research has shown an overall decline since the 1981 reductions in funding for social and behavioral science research. This trend is alarming because proposal pressure (i.e., the number of research grant proposals received) is viewed by the administration and by the Congress as a major indication of the health and vitality of particular research areas. Because of this, prolonged depression of submissions can threaten the integrity of research programs.

COSSA surveyed five federal agencies that fund social and behavioral science research to determine trends in proposal submissions. The agencies were the National Science Foundation (NSF), the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), the National Institute of Education (NIE), the National Center for Health Services Research (NCHSR), and the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH).

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## Committee on Publications Evaluates JHSB

Two years ago when the Committee on Publications conducted a general review of the Association's publications program, it recommended, and Council adopted, a policy calling for the periodic evaluation of all journals. These evaluations are to be conducted by subcommittees made up of members of the larger committee and, where appropriate, representatives from sections having a special interest in the journal that is involved. At its recent meeting in Detroit, the Publications Committee considered a report from a subcommittee that had reviewed the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*. After considerable discussion, leading to several modifications in its conclusions and recommendations, the committee's report was accepted.

The subcommittee to review *JHSB* consisted of Marie Haug, Chair, Rue Bucher, Norval Glenn, and Jerold Heiss, all from the Committee on Publications, and representing the Medical Sociology Section, Constance Nathanson and Irving Zola. For its evaluation, it used several criteria which had been established earlier by the full

committee. Overall, the evaluation was positive, and the recommendations emphasized the desirability of continued publication of the journal by the Association.

### General Criteria

The first general evaluation criterion deals with the extent to which the publication "promotes the integration of knowledge through the widest possible dissemination". While acknowledging that this standard is difficult for "specialty" journals to meet, the subcommittee found that *JHSB* does promote such integration by offering an outlet for a wide range of material, e.g., material relating to social structure, social psychology, organizational behavior, mental health, etc., all of which eventually focuses on health and health care. The report notes further that the journal serves as a mechanism for the dissemination of sociological concepts and findings to persons outside the field of sociology.

The second evaluation criterion concerns the level of manuscript submissions, subscriptions and

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## Reflections on a Changing Academic Job Market

Gary S. Foster,  
Eastern Illinois University  
Edward W. Gregory, Jr.  
Kansas State University

The increasing complexities of the sociological job market have been addressed for the past decade. While some sociologists have addressed career opportunities for undergraduates (e.g., Cobb, 1983; Green, et al., 1980; Huber, 1983a; Stevens and Reynolds, 1983; Wegmann, 1983) and prestige placement for PhDs (Schichor, 1970; Stehr, 1974), most attention has been directed toward the declining market. Some sociologists have empirically examined the academic job market to document the increasing scarcity of employment opportunities (e.g., Demerath, 1971; Finsterbusch, 1973; 1974); others need no documentation to bemoan the market as tight (e.g., Tolbert, 1981).

In the face of this declining market, the effects of affirmative action practices (e.g., Lorch, 1973; Mangold and Watts, 1979; Martin and Berry, 1976; Welch and Lewis, 1980) and part-time employment (e.g., Tuckman, et al., 1978; Van Arsdale, 1978) have been examined, though the greatest response seems to be an examination of alternative employment

opportunities (e.g., ASA FOOTNOTES, 1978; Coughlin, 1977; Foote, 1974; Gollin, 1977; Huber, 1983b; Kay, 1978; Manderscheid, 1978; Orzack, 1974; Panian and DeFleur, 1974; Squires and Lyson, 1981; Wilkinson, 1977; 1978). Indeed, in March of 1982, the ASA *Employment Bulletin* began organizing positions by "Positions in Academic Settings" and "Positions in Applied Settings". Finally, some sociologists have provided insight into the personal impacts of the declining academic market (e.g., Anonymous, 1976; See Complexities Page 6

## Minority Fellowships Available

ASA Minority Graduate Fellowships are available to citizens and permanent visa residents who are studying or planning to study for the PhD in Sociology. Application deadline is February 1, 1984. For applications and information, write: Minority Fellowship Program, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

## Guterbock New Associate At NSF

Thomas M. Guterbock has recently been appointed Associate Director of the Sociology Program at the National Science Foundation. He is on leave from his position as Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Virginia, where he has taught since 1976. He joins Joanne Miller, who serves as NSF's Program Director for Sociology.

Guterbock has broad research interests with emphasis on urban and political sociology, and quantitative research methods. His urban research publications include "The Push Hypothesis" (in Schwartz, *Changing Face of the Suburbs*, 1976), and "Sociology and the Land Use Problem" (*Urban Affairs Quarterly*, 1980). Since 1979 he has been engaged in an extensive study, in collaboration with Barry Edmonston, of population deconcentration in U.S. metropolitan areas ("Recent Trends in Population Deconcentration," *Social Forces*, in press).

Guterbock's study of Chicago ward politics, *Machine Politics in Transition* (1980), was selected by the library journal *Choice* as an Outstanding Academic Book, and by *Society* as a Social Science Book of the Month. His political studies include "Social Class and Voting Choices in Middletown" (*Social Forces*, 1980), "Community



THOMAS GUTERBOCK

Attachment and Machine Politics" (*Social Science Quarterly*, 1979), and "Race, Orientations, and Political Participation", co-authored with Bruce London (*American Sociological Review*, 1983).

Guterbock grew up in Chicago, and received a BA in History, the Arts and Letters from Yale University in 1969. In 1976 he completed a PhD in Sociology at the University of Chicago, where he received the prestigious William Rainey Harper Fellowship. He serves on the editorial boards of *Urban Affairs Quarterly* and *Journal of Political and Military Sociology*. He has been active in the Community Section of the ASA and the nascent Political Sociology Section. Guterbock is exploring a new research and teaching area, computers and society, a field in which he feels the potential contributions of sociology are vast. During his assignment in Washington, Guterbock and his family are living in McLean, Virginia.

## Peace Academy Legislation Debated in Congress

The long-awaited Senate Bill S.564 (to establish a National Peace Academy) is headed for Senate Debate and vote this Fall, after having been voted favorably out of Committee on July 20, by a vote of 11-6. At present 58 senators are listed as either co-sponsors or supporters, but many will be under severe pressure from lobbying groups to change their votes. During the next eight weeks, supporters are urged to contact each and every U.S. Senator, to gather as much support as possible before the upcoming floor vote. Here is what you can do: 1. Address letters to:

The Honorable \_\_\_\_\_  
U.S. Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510  
Dear Senator \_\_\_\_\_

2. Call your Senators' offices, both in Washington, and at home. In Washington, call (202) 224-3121 for all Senate offices.

3. Visit your Senator's home district office. Speak to the legislative aide in charge of the Peace Academy Bill. Urge support for the Bill with no amendments.

The American Sociological Association has been a long time supporter of the Peace Academy legislation, which is designed "to further U.S. expertise in the areas of conflict resolution and peace learning (to be) achieved through an expanded and focused research effort and the offering of a wide variety of courses and information to a wide variety of people."

According to the leaders of the NPA Campaign, "Crucial to the research effort is a national institution which can take a broader view of the currently fragmented state of work being done in the field and provide some coordination and focus. Grants to universities doing relevant research and visiting scholars working at the Academy would be both part of the effort to coordinate and expand current research in conflict resolution and peace learning."

The House sponsors of H.R. 1249 now number 151, and it is expected that the House will take up the bill as soon as it passes the Senate.

The following Senators are still uncommitted: Lloyd Bentsen (TX), David L. Boren (OK), Alan J. Dixon (IL), Daniel Evans (WA), William Proxmire (WI), and Edward Zorinski (NE). Supporters but not yet sponsors include John Glenn (OH), Howell Heflin (AL), Sam Nunn (GA), Robert Packwood (OR), and Ted Stevens (AK).

## New Programs

The Department of Sociology at Boston College and the Graduate School of Management sponsor a joint degree program (MBA/PhD) training social researchers, providing them with an understanding of the business and workplace environment, and training managers in social research. Study is interdisciplinary; the joint degree program is one year shorter than pursuing both degrees separately. The program is now in its second successful year of operation. For information, contact: Paul S. Gray, Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Sociology, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167.

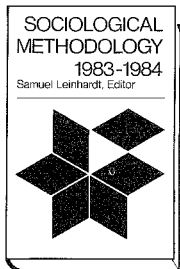
The Department of Sociology at the University of Colorado, Boulder announces a Concentration in Social Conflict. The program, which prepares students in the analysis, management and resolution of conflict, leads to degrees at the BA, MA and PhD levels. For further information, contact: The Graduate Secretary, Department of Sociology, Campus Box 327, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309; (303) 492-6427.

Harvard University announces a new PhD program in Organizational Behavior, a doctoral program offered jointly by the Graduate Schools of Arts and Sciences and Business Administration. The normal period of study is five years. Students select a program option in either the Department of Sociology or the Department of Psychology and Social Relations. Contact: Harrison White, Department of Sociology, William James Hall 470, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138.

## Classified Ads

I can help you with your article, book, or paper. Expert editing for style, clarity, mechanics. Experienced in sociological material. Karen Feinberg, 5755 Nahant, Cincinnati, OH 45224; (513) 542-8328.

## NEW BOOKS from JOSSEY-BASS



Samuel Leinhardt,  
Editor

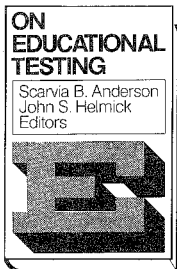
**SOCIOLOGICAL  
METHODOLOGY  
1983-1984**

Covering a two-year period, this is the fourteenth yearbook in a series sponsored by the American Sociological Association. The authors provide summaries of data-gathering, data-transformation, and data-analysis methods and relate new results that clarify and improve the use of quantitative methods in studying systematic features of social behavior. About 400 pages.  
November 1983, \$29.95\*

### CONTENTS

1. Methods for Large-Scale Surveys and Experiments, *J. M. Tanur*
2. Contextual Analysis through the Multilevel Linear Model, *W. M. Mason, G. Y. Wong, B. Entwisle*
3. Linearity in Log-Linear Analysis, *A. L. Strinchoombe*
4. Power Transformations for Data Analysis, *M. A. Stoto*
5. Some Large-Sample Standard Errors for Components of a Mean Difference Under a Linear Model, *M. E. Sobel*
6. Durations in Social States: Concepts of Inertia and Related Comparisons in Stochastic Models, *Y. Gerchak*
7. Impermeability and Distance: A Method for the Analysis of Some Structural Characteristics Underlying Social Processes, *K. Yamaguchi*
8. Information-Theoretic Scales for Measuring Cultural Rule Systems, *J. L. Gross*
9. Local Blockmodel Algebras for Analyzing Social Networks, *L. L. Wu*
10. Roles and Positions: A Critique and Extension of the Bockmodeling Approach, *C. Winship, M. Mandel*

\*Available to ASA members at a special discount price of \$23.95 when payment is included with order. Write to address below and include check or money order. Offer expires December 31, 1983.



Scarvia B. Anderson and  
John S. Helmick, Editors

**ON EDUCATIONAL  
TESTING**

Intelligence,  
Performance Standards,  
Text Anxiety,  
and Latent Traits

Internationally recognized experts address key issues regarding the goals, functions, and applications of educational testing. The authors examine bias in testing; assess the value of intelligence testing; show how to control unwanted factors; and discuss many other important topics. Over 50 tables and figures.  
November 1983, \$19.95

### CONTENTS

#### Part One: Measuring Intelligence

1. What Do Intelligence Tests Measure? *A. Anastasi*
2. Motivational Psychology and Mental Measurement, *J. W. Atkinson*
3. Is Measuring Intelligence Still Useful? *J. J. Elshout*

#### Part Two: Setting Performance Standards

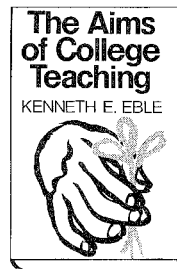
4. Standards for Placement and Certification, *L. Shepard*
5. Standards in Occupational Settings, *A. P. Maslow*
6. The Case for Compromise in Educational Selection and Grading, *W. K. B. Hofstee*

#### Part Three: Anxiety and Text Performance

7. Understanding and Modifying Test Anxiety, *I. G. Sarason*
8. Anxiety, Coping Strategies, and Performance, *H. W. Kroeber, P. Schaffner*
9. Fear of Failure and Performance on Ability Tests, *W. Lens*

#### Part Four: Latent Trait Theories and Applications

10. Analyzing Data Using the Rasch Model, *E. B. Anderson*
11. Bayesian Inference About Individual Abilities, *C. Lewis*
12. Some Theoretical Concerns About Applying Latent Trait Models in Educational Testing, *W. Kempf*



Kenneth E. Eble

**THE AIMS OF  
COLLEGE TEACHING**

In his new book, Kenneth Eble draws on nearly three decades' experience as a professor, administrator, and recognized authority on college-level teaching to help faculty members and administrators recognize the challenges they face, organize their priorities, and meet the real aims of college teaching. Uncovering the problems resulting from narrow specialization as well as current attitudes and practices in the academic community, Eble clarifies the nature of teaching to indicate the approaches teachers should take and the objectives they ought to work toward in the areas of teaching, research, and service. He explains why the student's personal development is part of a teacher's responsibility, tells why faculty development programs often fail, and explains how teaching can be improved.

Kenneth Eble has helped professors and administrators improve their effectiveness in his previous books from Jossey-Bass: *Professors as Teachers* (1972), *The Craft of Teaching* (1976), and *The Art of Administration* (1978). In this new book, he reveals the new challenges facing teachers today and offers practical advice to help them fulfill teaching's highest purposes.  
October 1983, \$15.95

### CONTENTS

1. Teaching with Style
2. Character — The Foundation of Style
3. The Joys of Teaching
4. Craft, Science, or Art?
5. Conflicts Between Scholarship and Teaching
6. Questioning the Value of Knowledge
7. Seven Deadly Sins of Teaching
8. Teachers as Learners
9. Teaching's Highest Aims
10. The Sixties and Now

**OBSERVING**

**Scenes From Detroit**

The Washington Scene: During its recent meeting in Detroit, ASA Council voted unanimously to support a stand taken by the Council of the American Historical Association protesting the federal government's new orientation towards the classification of government documents. According to AHA documentation, President Reagan's most recent Executive Order (#12356, issued in 1982) on the subject reverses a pattern dating back to the Eisenhower Administration. Rather than easing restrictions on government documents, and reducing the number of years before declassification, the new policy increases restrictions and seriously threatens public access to information. Thus, ASA has now joined AHA in urging that: records be opened not closed; all classification actions include an initial expiration date; the conventional classification period be reduced from 30 to 20 years; and that authority to close records once opened be severely circumscribed. A bill recently introduced into the U.S. Senate (S 905) and U.S. House of Representatives (HR 3987) would restore the independence of the National Archives by separating it from the General Services Administration. Thus, the burden of declassification would be put directly on the National Archives; for it to do its job, it must be free of political influence, a major thrust of this bill. We urge you to contact your senators and representatives in support of this legislation and of the need to enhance rather than restrict freedom of information.

Elsewhere it is noted that ASA's first Congressional Fellow, Dr. Carol Weiss, has been appointed to the NIE Center Study Group on Policy—NIE has also announced the appointment of several sociologists to a study panel which is to review the compilations of research about higher education put together by the National Commission on Excellence in Education, and suggest ways in which it can be fruitfully expanded. Among those named to the panel are Alexander Astin of UCLA; J. Herman Blake of UC-Santa Cruz; and Zelda Gamson of the University of Michigan.

COSSA continues its lobbying and educational activities on Capitol Hill and throughout the Washington bureaucracy. During the past 7 months, 14 social scientists gave testimony before a wide range of House and Senate Committees including our own Richard D. Schwartz, Morris Rosenberg, Peter H. Rossi, James F. Short, Jr., Marvin E. Wolfgang, and James J. Zuiches. That COSSA's lobbying efforts are bearing fruit is evident from the language adopted by the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee during its deliberations on the National Science Foundation (NSF) budget for FY 1984:

"Evidence presented to the Committee, and in other forums and publications, suggests that the scientific potential and economic payoff of the social and behavioral sciences has been underestimated in recent years. Over the next several years the Foundation is requested to make every effort to provide resources for the social and behavioral science programs to enable them to meet their scientific potential."

It may be noted that the budget approved for NSF for FY 1984 was about \$8 million less than the Administration had requested. Yet the social and behavioral sciences received a total of \$5 million in additional funding above the requested amounts for specific areas, \$3 million of which is a one-time grant for studies on teaching and learning. (Contact Dr. Joanne Miller at NSF for details about this grant.) The other \$2 million has been allocated to the behavioral and social science division. Sociology received a 16% increase in its specific budget, from \$2.4 million in FY 1983 to \$2.775 million for 1984. Other budgets to which sociologists look for support (for example, Law and Social Science, and Measurement Methods and Data Resources) were also increased above the 1983 levels. COSSA's efforts in contributing to these outcomes have been substantial.

In September COSSA brought out the first publication in an Occasional Papers series. The papers in the Health and Human Behavior Monograph were the outgrowth of a Spring 1982 seminar sponsored jointly by ASA's Medical Sociology Section and COSSA; the papers were edited by Sol Levine and Roberta Miller. Copies are available on request to COSSA, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Also in September, the COSSA Executive Committee paid an official visit to Dr. James B. Wyngaarden, Director of the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Dr. Wyngaarden emphasized the view that the primary mission of NIH is "the development of new bio-medical knowledge", with social and behavioral science research supported heavily in the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), and the National Institute on Aging (NIA), and to a lesser but increasing degree in the National Cancer Institute (NCI). To this listener NIH's concentration on "new bio-medical knowledge" appears to represent another case in which the potential contributions of the social and behavioral sciences are being underestimated; COSSA representatives tried to convey this point to Dr. Wyngaarden in several ways. As Roberta Miller noted in the discussion, "It has recently been estimated that lifestyle influences as much as 50% of the mortality from the ten leading causes of death, yet NIH spends less than 3% of its annual budget on health-related social and behavioral science research."

In addition to this formal visit, COSSA sponsored a welcoming reception for Dr. T. Franklin Williams, the new director of the National Institute on Aging in October. As with the reception for Dr. Manuel Justiz of the National Institute of Education (NIE) in June, the reception was designed to introduce an agency head to social scientists in the D.C. area, and to indicate the research community's interest in the agency's programs.—WVD



Jessie Bernard (left) receives special award from Hanna Papanek



Alice Rossi delivers her Presidential Address.



William Sewell (left) is presented Common Wealth Award by Alan S. Trench, Bank of Delaware.



Incoming Secretary, Theodore Caplow (left) and outgoing Secretary Herbert Costner.



MFP Reception



DANI

# Sections Review NIMH Report

(continued from page 1)  
cisco.

## NIMH Response

The report is now under review at NIMH. In a brief article published in the newsletter of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (*ADAMHA News*, July 22, 1983), the report is described as the "most comprehensive evaluation ever of behavioral science research relevant to mental health".

The *ADAMHA News* article goes on to cite Clausen, who noted, "The NIMH behavioral research portfolio is vast, ranging from basic studies of cognition, memory, and perception to anthropological crosscultural research". Clausen also pointed out that basic behavioral research often has led to direct clinical application, citing as examples cognitive therapies which have evolved from basic studies of cognitive processes, and human studies which have been guided by results from earlier basic animal research.

Clausen stressed the need for long-term studies of human behavior as a means for developing the kind of understanding that will make it possible to "short-circuit or prevent pathology". Such studies also make it possible to examine behaviors which remain stable for long periods and to look at those which change at various stages. The report also emphasizes that, while the behavioral sciences are sometimes thought not to have the exciting "breakthroughs" of other sciences, the many advances that it notes came about through the steady accumulation of new knowledge and the application of that knowledge as it became available.

The report is organized into six topics or sections ranging from smaller components of behavior, e.g., Cognitive Processes, Personality Functioning, to such broader areas as Family and Social Processes and Sociocultural Factors and Processes. The report also includes a section on Biological and Evolutionary Perspectives as they relate to mental health research and a section on Methodological Issues.

Generally the report provides a very favorable assessment of the NIMH support of behavioral science research during the past thirty years and a very strong recommendation for continued support over a broad range of areas in the future. While it does not address specifically the issue of how "relevant" social science research is being defined by the Institute, it seems clear that it does not support a narrow delineation of such relevance.

## Section Responses

Soon after the Clausen report was made available, copies were sent to persons from the various sections of the ASA who were asked to comment on how the report might be relevant for members of their sections. Representatives from the sections on Family,

Medical Sociology, Methodology, Sex and Gender, and Sociological Practice responded, and excerpts from their comments are printed below.

## FAMILY

"The report established the critical role of family research in furthering the mission of NIMH. It documents the importance of family research to several priorities for behavioral science research in mental health and outlines family research needs of relevance to mental health research."

"Family variables are necessary for research on the interaction of biological and psychosocial factors in relation to mental illness. Major research issues include loss of parents, attachment and bonding, and reciprocal exchanges between parents and offspring. The stated trend toward problem-oriented rather than discipline-oriented research is appropriate for family research which is inherently interdisciplinary in nature. The recognition of linkages between levels of analysis, i.e., individual, family and other groups, and large-scale social phenomena, supports the significance of family research as a means of understanding connections among levels. Lastly, the report recognizes the overlapping of categories used to analyze mental health research and the crucial role of family research for understanding other areas."

"The section on Family Processes outlines promising areas of research within three traditions: sociocultural, interactional/systems, and behavioral. Family-related mental health research in the sociocultural tradition needs to focus on coping with various hardships, e.g., economics, migration, and ethnic and racial problems; demographic changes in family structure; the role of family ties in social networks; and intergenerational family relationships. Interactional/systems research requires more specific analysis of developmental and socialization processes in the context of complex family relationships. Research is needed to conceptualize and specify the family's role in coping with unexpected and chronic stressors and the relationships between individual and family coping strategies. Research in the behavioral tradition needs to specify infant-caregiver relationships among normal and high risk infants, investigate bonding and other infant-caregiver relationships, and examine human family relationships from the perspective of animal models."

The report is a comprehensive analysis of behavioral science research in mental health which provides a useful context for viewing the role of family research. In addition, the suggested areas for new and continued research provide an agenda for the coming years that, if pursued, will increase understanding of how family life contributes to mental health and illness."

Patricia Voydanoff  
University of Dayton

## MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

"There are a number of elements in the report which offer a hopeful perspective to medical and psychiatric sociologists. Some of these elements are reminiscent of earlier NIMH research support in the late 1960s and early 1970s, and some are the result of new developments."

"Regarding the earlier period, the report's emphasis on the importance of basic research is promising. The Panel considers that much mental illness involves disturbances in basic development, and that much knowledge about mental illness comes from

accumulated knowledge rather than instantaneous breakthroughs. Recent trends have been away from basic research, since federal officials have believed that such research was a luxury which was irrelevant to actual needs. In attempting to fill government funding gaps, private foundations have followed similar beliefs in their current funding practices. The report's viewpoint affirms the importance of returning to basic research support."

"Another area of concern which harkens back to the community mental health era is the report's concern with studies of cross-cultural differences in mental illness, the use of indigenous practitioners, and the study of class, race and ethnic variations in mental health and illness. These are important research directions which have been studied by medical sociologists, and which bring to mental health a larger social context."

"A third point which brings back earlier research directions is the importance accorded to problem-oriented, rather than discipline-oriented research. The Panel sensibly notes that this problem-orientation stems from the following three gains: 1) investigation of the entire life course, 2) analyzing behavioral phenomena at several levels, and 3) integrating subjective and objective methods."

"Another positive emphasis is on cohorts, networks, and group interactions. These study populations offer many more benefits than are obtainable by cumulations of individual data. Further, such social approaches enable sociologists to make contributions which might not be forthcoming from psychologists."

"The Panel's charge led to the exclusion of certain areas where medical and psychiatric sociologists have made important contributions. In particular, epidemiology and treatment systems were excluded (though epidemiology found its way into the section on Sociocultural Factors and Processes). Sociologists have made important contributions to studying the social structure of treatment facilities and the interaction of mental health policy with other sectors of society. This receives hardly any mention in the report. It may be that such work will be covered in another research review, but at present it indicates a gap."

"In sum, this report is favorable to the continuation and expansion of important sociological research by NIMH. Of course, there is no way to assume that such directions as the report seeks will be pursued by the present Administration. Nevertheless, it points to important efforts within NIMH which might bear fruit in a new,

more liberal Administration."

Phil Brown  
Brown University

## METHODOLOGY

"NIMH does not have a history of sponsoring general methodological work in the same way that, say, NIJ has been doing in the past several years. Nor does the Report explicitly suggest that a special methodological committee be set up. Therefore, I suspect that funding for methodological work in the near future will proceed along the lines of the past, viz., as short-term funding preliminary to a projected substantive research initiative of longer duration."

"I can see several methodological directions that might be favored."

"Measurement—There is a pervasive interest in the conceptualization and measurement of social environments. Work on the relationship between social structure and psychopathology cannot move ahead until we obtain good measures of the features of social life that influence emotional functioning and there is consequently a great opportunity for methodological work at this level. Most of the interesting sort of work that needs to be done involves data collection in networks of one sort or another. Family characteristics are particularly important here. There is a general belief that the family as a unit can be said to have a characteristic coping style, a set of cognitions that have evolved over time (sometimes described as family "myths"), perhaps even something that we would liken to a personality. These characteristics presumably influence the functioning of family members, but to see if this is true we need to develop the concepts and create workable measures."

Demographic analysis techniques—Recent work by social demographers has made it possible to study life course issues quantitatively. Much of this work is being supported by NIA. The Report makes it clear that this type of research is also of interest to the Behavioral Sciences Branch of NIMH. Life transitions that can trigger psychopathology are particularly important here. Some of the techniques developed by demographers are finding their way into this line of work and could easily be adapted to more explicit focus on mental health and illness: age/period/cohort models are explicitly mentioned in the Report; contextual analyses of the support environments available to the aging are also mentioned. A variety of other techniques are equally applicable."

"Supports and Networks—There is currently a great deal of interest in the part played by social networks in promoting health and well-being. Mental health researchers have been more interested in talking about social support than social networks—focusing

more on the experience of being cared for than the structural properties of the social world which promote these feelings—but the two perspectives are increasingly coming together. There is great opportunity for social network researchers to use the mental health arena as one in which to refine, apply, and develop their techniques. I caution again, though, that this must be done with a serious commitment to substantive focus."

"A few comments on substantive areas. First, it's obvious that most of this report revolves around psychological rather than sociological research. By far the most space in pages and the most precise descriptions of results can be found in the sections on psychological processes. Work that is more sociological is, for the most part, social structure and personality work or work on family systems. The exception is work on the life course, where sociologists are well represented."

Ronald C. Kessler  
University of Michigan

## SEX AND GENDER

"There are several threads running through this report which suggest expanded roles in mental health research for sociologists, and threads which will be of special interest to those concerned with sex-gender systems. There are issues raised in the section on administration which have special relevance for female and minority sociologists as well."

"Throughout the report there are calls for *methodological innovations* which indicate increased interest in and acceptance of research designs favored by sociologists. There are calls for the use of non-clinical populations, naturalistic settings and secondary analysis of demographic data. Longitudinal studies and ways of distinguishing between age and cohort effects are called for, as are interaction studies."

See Comments Page 5

## Yale Student Receives Newcombe Award

Ellen Louise Idler, a PhD candidate in Sociology at Yale University, was one of 46 winners of 1983 Charlotte W. Newcombe Doctoral Dissertation Fellowships announced earlier this year by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation. Idler's proposed dissertation title is "Cohesiveness and Coherence: Religion and the Health of the Elderly".

The Newcombe Fellowships are the only dissertation awards in the humanities or social sciences offered in a national competition. The 46 winners were chosen from 498 qualified applicants at 96 graduate schools by committees of scholars in their fields. Winners will receive a stipend of \$7,500 plus dependence allowances.

The Charlotte W. Newcombe Foundation is a private foundation created in 1979 under the will of Mrs. Newcombe, a Philadelphia philanthropist, and is dedicated to scholarship programs in higher education. The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation administers the awards for the Newcombe Foundation. For additional information about the awards, contact: Judith L. Pinch, Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, Box 642, Princeton, NJ 08540; (609) 924-4666.

## NRC Commemorates Ogburn Report

The President's Research Committee on Social Trends, appointed in 1929 by Herbert Hoover, published its final report, *Recent Social Trends in the United States*, early in 1933. Chaired by Wesley Mitchell, the report soon became known by the name of its Director of Research, William Fielding Ogburn.

On the fiftieth anniversary of the Ogburn report, the Committee on Basic Research in the Behavioral and Social Sciences of the National Research Council/National Academy of Sciences, supported by the National Science Foundation, has commissioned a group of distinguished behavioral and social scientists to examine and report on advances in our ability to measure and understand social behavior in the intervening years. On November 29 and 30, 1983, the highlights of these findings will be presented for discussion at a symposium at the National Academy of Sciences.

The symposium will be open to the public. For additional information, contact: Dean R. Gerstein, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20418.



# Comments on Report

(continued from page 4)

"The section labeled 'sex roles' is fairly explicit. It does not begin to encompass the research needed in this area, but it is a useful guide to some important research directions. There are demonstrated, or hypothesized, gender differences in many of the areas the report touches upon. Every generalization about mental health needs to be established independently for each gender. Measurement instruments which have not been independently validated for females and males need to be revalidated. Any single-sex research design creates a need for a comparable study of the other sex. This is never explicitly acknowledged in the report, but there are enough acknowledgements of gender findings on which to build."

"One new area mentioned is the impact of high technology on people's lives. This should be especially interesting to those concerned with work and gender because a sexual division of labor is already developing with regard to the use of high tech equipment. This ties into questions about cognitive skills and about phobic behaviors (e.g. math anxiety) that have gender-specific components."

"Cross-cultural and sub-cultural comparisons are encouraged. The group of sociologists concerned with woman and development will have much to contribute here. Since cultures vary widely in the degree to which gender roles are distinctive and in the behavioral and personality traits they ascribe to each, all research in this area will need to be gender-conscious. The study of the relationships between gender-specific traits and ethnicity within western and world cultures will be increasingly important."

"This report provides some encouragement for studying the relationships between popular culture and the sex/gender system. Attention is called to pornography and aggression, but it seems appropriate to locate that which is primarily designed to arouse on a continuum with that which is primarily designed to sell designer fashions or video games and to determine how popular culture fits into causal models which predict violence toward women or other attitudes or behaviors which are not, in the words of the report, prosocial."

Marcia Texler Segal  
Indiana University, Southeast

## SOCIOLOGICAL PRACTICE

"As an overview, the report is an impressive record of the contributions behavioral scientists have made to the understanding of mental health and illness. The recommendations for support in the development of new methodological approaches are clear and focussed on ways of addressing broader contexts in research. However, the recommendations for substantive areas which should be supported are so numerous and diverse that priority areas are difficult to discern. The report seems to be a convincing account of the relevance of the behavioral sciences to mental health and illness, but is less helpful in predicting areas which might be supported in the future."

"Sociological findings are well represented in the report. Although the emphasis was on basic rather than applied research, many of the areas covered are applied and most of the topics described are of interest to applied sociologists. The problem for applied sociologists is not in the topic areas, but in the institutional arrangements seen as appropriate for research. The authors state that 'long-term support for programs of basic re-

search is an essential ingredient in the recipe for progress'. Although the settings in which applied sociologists work can be appropriate bases for long-term programs, university settings are likely to be considered more appropriate. The authors also state that 'it was our impression that most of the senior scientists in prestigious universities are able to secure support for their research'. They are less sure that young investigators of unusual promise can secure funding. They also mention that as funds become scarce, there may be a tendency to fund research marked by 'impeccable measures and rigorous design'. Applied sociologists are apt to be involved in projects which are more complex and less easily controlled. All these factors make it difficult for applied sociologists to be successful competitors for NIMH funding."

"On the brighter side, many of the topics mentioned as worthy of future support are appropriate areas for applied sociologists."

"The challenge will be for applied sociologists to convince review groups of their ability to do the needed research more competently than university scholars."

Anne K. McCarrick  
Marital and Family Therapy  
Rockville, MD

# Social Science Proposals Off

(continued from page 1)

Following the initial social and behavioral science budget cuts and rescissions in early 1981, the number of research proposals submitted to federal agencies by social and behavioral scientists declined dramatically. Efforts by some research program staffs to stimulate proposal submission were successful in increasing the number of proposals by FY 1982.

However, when compared with FY 1980, proposals submissions in FY 1982 remain depressed. Only the Division of Social and Economic Science at NSF has shown an increase in the number of proposals submitted between FY 1980 and FY 1982, and that only by 8%. The Division of Behavioral and Neural Science at NSF, while sustaining an overall decrease in submissions of 15% between FY 1980 and FY 1982, has seen the number

# ASA Applied Sociology Collection Now Available From Jossey-Bass

About two years ago over 100 sociologists from a variety of applied and academic settings held a workshop in Washington, D.C. focusing on Directions in Applied Sociology. The workshop had been organized by Howard Freeman, University of California-Los Angeles, in his capacity as Chair of the ASA Committee on Professional Opportunities in Applied Sociology. Also involved in putting the workshop together were Russell Dynes, then ASA Executive Officer, Peter Rossi, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, and William Foote Whyte, Cornell University. Both Rossi and Whyte had recently completed terms as President of the ASA during which issues regarding applied sociology were frequently discussed.

A book containing the major papers from that workshop is now available. *Applied Sociology: Roles and Activities of Sociologists in Diverse Settings*, edited by Freeman, Dynes, Rossi and Whyte, was published earlier this year by Jossey-Bass, Inc., as a part of its Social and Behavioral Sciences

Series.

The new book provides a contemporary view of applied sociology, detailing the broad range of opportunities that are available for sociologists in business, government, education, health care, human services, and other non-academic work settings. It also evaluates the training of students who are planning to pursue careers in applied sociology.

Contributors to the volume share their experiences and insights and offer information and advice to persons interested in doing applied work. They describe satisfactions and frustrations associated with various forms of applied work, skills that are needed, varieties of appropriate academic preparation, and so on.

## Description of Contents

*Applied Sociology* is divided into four parts.

PART ONE examines major differences between applied and academic work; shows that applied sociology is essential to the discipline for idea development, substantive hypothesis testing, and methodological advancement; and uses supply-and-demand data to identify specific areas of growth and decline in employment of sociologists.

PART TWO presents detailed, first-hand accounts of the broad range of applied roles and activities available to sociologists. The authors describe tasks they perform in non-academic settings; identify key research, analytic and communication skills required to perform these tasks; and explain how their work is used by organizations in such diverse areas as advertising, health care, law, and government administration. In addition, they point out special demands and difficulties of applied work and discuss adjustments that are necessary in order to work effectively in non-academic settings.

PART THREE assesses current undergraduate and graduate educational programs for training sociologists and suggests how they

can be improved to better prepare students for applied work. The authors spell out the knowledge and skills needed by those pursuing applied careers; compare the relative merits and usefulness of quantitative and qualitative research methods; show how field experiences and internships help students understand the realities of work in different types of organizations; and point out which career-planning and job-hunting strategies succeed in non-academic work settings.

PART FOUR places applied sociology in its historical context and considers future prospects for growth and professional development.

In addition to the four editors, contributors include, among others, Ronald Manderscheid and Mathew Greenwald writing on trends in employment of sociologists, Paul Johnson on human services planning, Daphne Spain on social and demographic analysis, David Segal on military studies, and William Kornblum on training in qualitative methods. The final summary selection, "The Course of Applied Sociology: Past and Future", is by Albert Gollin.

This collection is an official ASA publication. The regular price is \$23.95. However, it is available to ASA members for \$19.95, prepaid (until December 31, 1983). For additional information about this and other ASA volumes that are published by Jossey-Bass, contact: Jossey-Bass, Inc., Publishers, 433 California Street, San Francisco, CA 94104.

# Tilly Receives Fellowship

Charles Tilly, Center for Research on Social Organization, University of Michigan, was one of thirteen scholars selected to receive German Marshall Fund Fellowships in the Fund's ninth annual competition. The awards are designed to support research into significant contemporary economic, political, and social developments involving the United States and Europe. They support full-time research and writing for up to one year.

Tilly's research involves an examination of how in France, as in most other western countries, the principal means of collective action ordinary people use today took shape during the 19th century. He will examine how the development of capitalism and the concentration of power in the national state interacted to transform the interests and organization of ordinary Frenchmen, and to alter the circumstances in which they banded together to act on their shared interests.

A circular announcing the tenth round of the Research Fellowship competition was issued in July. The application deadline for the 1984 Research Fellowships is November 30, 1983. For further information, contact: The German Marshall Fund, 11 Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; (202) 797-6430.

Grant Proposal Submissions in the Social and Behavioral Sciences

	FY 1980	FY1981	FY1982	% Change 80-81	% Change 81-82	Overall % Change 80-82
<b>NSF</b>						
Div. of Social & Econ. Science	1095	876	1185	-20%	+35%	+8%
Economics	313	235	428	-25%	+82%	+37%
Geography/Regional Science	96	100	92	+4%	-8%	-4%
Sociology	216	155	181	-28%	+17%	-16%
History & Philos. of Science	161	115	198	-28%	+72%	+23%
Measurement Methods	55	57	57	+4%	—	+4%
Political Science	149	111	124	-26%	+12%	-17%
Law & Social Sciences	105	103	105	-2%	+2%	—
Div. of Bhvr. & Neural Science	1308	1210	1110	-7%	-8%	-15%
Psychobiology	189	155	155	-18%	—	-18%
Neurobiology	294	302	364	+3%	+20%	+24%
Sensory Phys. & Perception	210	185	166	-12%	-9%	-20%
Memory & Cognitive Dev.	85	84	71	-1%	-15%	-16%
Social & Dev. Psychology	136	127	50	-7%	-61%	-63%
Linguistics	97	99	62	+2%	-37%	-36%
Anthropology	297	258	240	-13%	-7%	-19%
<b>NIMH</b>						
Total	1307	1262	978	-3%	-22%	-25%
Social & Behavioral	401*	320*	156*	-20%	-51%	-61%
<b>NIE</b>	415	207	270	-50%	+30%	-35%
<b>NCHSR</b>	374	250	185	-33%	-26%	-50%
<b>NEH</b>	529	480	404	-9%	-16%	-24%

\*Calendar year

# Complexities of Job Market Are Increasing

(continued from page 1)

Lyson and Squires, 1977; 1978), while others have proffered their experiences and findings, with the intention of advising those entering the academic job market for the first time (e.g., Biblarz, et al., 1980; Boderman, 1980; Wage-naar and Newby, 1976).

While such advice is most welcome, it must be offered more frequently to be beneficial because of the market's changing nature; observations made in 1976 were relevant for employment in 1976-77, but may have little relevance for 1982-83. However, two questions remain universally relevant for the potential job candidate, though the answers may vary over time: "What is the job market like?" and "What can I do to enhance my employment opportunities?" These two questions are inexorably related; one must know what the market is like to enhance employment opportunities. The following analysis provides some cogent answers.

## Data Collection

Data collection was facilitated by making application to thirty schools advertising vacancies at the Assistant Professor level for the Fall of 1981; the first application was made in September of 1980, the last, in June of 1981. Schools advertising positions in the *Chronicle of Higher Education* and the *ASA Employment Bulletin* were selected by substantive area(s) sought (i.e., applications

were made if one or more of the areas coincided with social change, social psychology, community, and rural sociology, or if the areas sought were open). The sizes of schools applied to ranged from small, private, four-year liberal arts colleges to major PhD-granting universities. No two-year schools were applied to, and all but three of the positions were tenure-track. Data for this research then encompass characteristics of the schools applied to and subsequent responses (if any) generated by the applications.

In applying for academic positions, Biblarz (et al., 1980) would advocate an informal, personal letter, almost as an attention-getting device. Using a more formal letter of application to accompany vita and supporting materials, seven of the thirty schools applied to issued invitations to interview, suggesting that the method of application was "valid", though the unknown influence of letters of recommendation is acknowledged. The invitations to interview cannot be credited solely to the vita (as a presentation of self), as it was fairly typical of most new PhDs, reflecting few publications and presentations of professional meetings.

## Analysis and Findings

The complexities of the academic job market are increasing because of its rapidly changing nature. Professors of only ten or twelve years illuminate the oral history of sociology by telling of departmental chairs routinely coming into graduate student offices to announce available jobs for both the new PhD and the ABD; i.e., schools had to actively encourage candidates to apply. And as recently as December of 1977, the *ASA Employment Bulletin* carried an "Applicants" section, briefly describing the qualifications of those available for employment. Such procedures are alien in today's market. However, Boderman (1980:157), writing in 1980, said:

"...few of those now applying for academic positions in sociology and few of those called upon to support those applications have made the necessary adjustments to the new conditions. Most of the people I encountered still operated with lackadaisical attitudes more appropriate (if even there) to a seller's market."

The market is changing so fast that unless applicants are being advised by those who, themselves, were on the market in the last two years, the advice they are receiving is probably not relevant. Consequently, "...many sociologists just beginning their academic careers are...misinformed...about some of the most elementary steps to be taken when applying for an academic position..." (Boderman, 1980:157). Such discrepancies between advice and the actual market are learned too late to benefit most candidates.

Intuitively, one obvious change that seems to be occurring is that the market is shrinking. Several years ago, six- and eight-page *ASA Employment Bulletins* were

common-place. Now, the person on the job market eagerly awaits the beginning of each month for a three- or four-page *Bulletin*. For example, the March, 1977 *Bulletin* advertised 88 teaching positions, while the March, 1983 *Bulletin* advertised only 42 teaching positions, a decrease of 52.3%. Certainly, a comparison of only two periods does not necessarily constitute a trend, and a 52% decrease is perhaps more dramatic than the actual decrease, but the academic job market is decreasing. There is little that the candidate can do about a shrinking market, but that makes it all the more important for the candidate to recognize and address the other changes in the job market.

Another change that seems to be occurring is that the market is "breaking" later each year. Of the thirty schools in our data, nine (30.0%) had closing dates after April 1. In arbitrarily choosing to examine the 1978-79 market represented in the *ASA Employment Bulletin* from August, 1977 to July, 1978, some 25.62% of the positions had closing dates after April 1.\* It is not our contention that there is a statistically significant difference between 25.6% and 30.3%, but the anticipated direction of change (a greater percentage now than in the past) gives merit to our position that the market is breaking later; and this can be socially significant to those on the market, no matter how little the change. With applicant deadlines occurring later, the interviewing and hiring processes are delayed. This delay, according to seven of the nine (77.8%) departments extending their search beyond April 1, occurs because the funding for the advertised positions is becoming more tenuous, and declining enrollments are either continuing or threatening; the other two departments involved extended their searches beyond April 1 because there were late, unanticipated changes in their faculty rosters (e.g., unexpected retirement).

Many schools are forced to act later in the year because legislative approval of funding is slower in coming. Sometimes, the funding does not materialize; five schools (16.67%) in our data lost their positions. Obviously, without a benchmark or baseline datum, this percentage means little by itself. However, it is given some significance in the context of the comments made by the chairs of those departments losing the positions advertised; all said that lost funds, resulting in lost positions, seemed to be increasing with the poor economy. Such losses generally occur late in the job-search year, when legislative juggling begins a reallocation and redistribution of funds for the next fiscal year; four of the five schools announced their positions as lost after June 1. Thus, a number of positions advertised may quite often be tentative. In that active recruiting is being pushed back into April and May, the message to those on the market should be clear. You cannot let up in your job search after March or you may well omit a considerable chunk of the market.

Later closing and interviewing

dates also have another impact upon the potential candidate. Schools acting late will be anxious to close the search and fill the contract. Thus, the candidate may have only a week (or less), rather than the traditional two weeks, to decide to accept or decline an offer. The applicant is then under increased pressure to learn as much as possible, as quickly as possible, about the schools in order to finalize any decision. Ideally, this should be done prior to any interview or job offer. The candidate then has greater familiarity with the school and can ask more relevant questions. Much can be gleaned from the *ASA's Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology* and various guides to colleges and universities (e.g., *Peterson's* and *Barron's*). However, more can be learned by perusing the student catalogs from each school; the library of any PhD-granting university will normally have most U.S. college and university catalogs on microfilm. Any informational source can be of tremendous assistance when one is faced with a job offer and less than a week to reply.

Many schools, because of the number of applicants, are failing to send any notification to those not making the "short list". Many schools do not even acknowledge the receipt of applicant materials. Some pattern of response appears when the terminal degree granted by each department is considered, and when school size is considered, though admittedly, the terminal degree offered is often a function of school size.

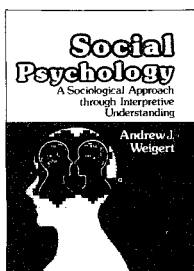
While all graduate degree-granting departments acknowledged receipt of application materials, 4 of the 21 BS/BA only departments (19%) did not. This pattern is intensified when considering the failure of schools to notify the candidates that their positions had been filled—all such failures (8) involved departments

with only undergraduate programs. While the N size for graduate departments is quite small (9), this pattern of response is "verified" by considering response rates and school sizes, since the terminal degree granted and school size are often related. All schools having 10,000 or more students acknowledged receipt of the applications, while only 88.9% of the middle-range schools (4,000-9,999 students) and only 75.0% of the smallest schools (3,999 students or less) acknowledged receipt of the applications. All of the large schools sent notice that the positions had been filled, while only 77.8% of the middle-range schools and only 50.0% of the smallest schools notified candidates that their positions had been filled.

Biblarz, Richardson and Biblarz (1980:165), while obtaining similar results "...were surprised...that larger, and presumably more bureaucratic departments, were more responsive to unsolicited applications from unknown applicants than the smaller departments", and suggested that graduate departments must be more sensitive to the difficulties of the market through their own graduates. We suggest an alternative rationale for the patterns of response. Responding to job applicants is itself a bureaucratic process and will become more so as the number of applicants for each position increases. Larger schools have traditionally received larger numbers of applications and are geared to corresponding with larger numbers of applicants. With the tight market, smaller schools are receiving increasing numbers of applications, and they lack the mechanisms and the personnel to respond to such large numbers of applicants. This interpretation of the findings seems to be supported by phone calls placed to each of the schools

See Job Page 7

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## 1984 Teaching Workshops

The ASA Teaching Services Program has tentatively set up the 1984 schedule for workshops on teaching sociology. Topics, dates and places are listed below. Watch *FOOTNOTES* for more details, or write: Carla B. Howery, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, for more information. These workshops provide useful information on teaching sociology and a chance to interact with colleagues who share a commitment to effective teaching. Make your plans now, and approach funding sources to make sure you can attend!

**February 9-12, Sacramento, CA. Applied Sociology Programs and Curricula: Career Opportunities for BA, MA and PhD Students.**

**March 8-11, Chicago, IL. Techniques and Resources for Evaluating Sociology Programs and Faculty Effectiveness.**

**March 30-April 1, Washington, D.C. Issues of Sexism and Racism in Teaching Sociology.**

**June 21-24, Washington, D.C. Teaching Sociology Using Main Frame and Microcomputers.**

**July 19-22, Muncie, IN. Teaching Sociology Using Main Frame and Microcomputers.**

**July 26-28, Kenosha, WI. Helping Sociologists to be Effective Chairpersons and Deans.**

**October 24-27, Greenville, SC. Sociology's Service Mission: Strengthening the Lower Division and Introductory Courses.**

# Job Applicants Now Must Be Active

(continued from page 6)

not responding. Such departments indicated that only the two or three candidates sought for interviews would be (had been) notified. The number of applicants for the positions at the thirty schools ranged from 67 to 134.

Some might contest our contention, as well as that of Biblarz (et al., 1980:165), that patterns of response are impacted by the tight market and suggest that schools are no less responsive today than ten years ago. Regardless, our ultimate contention is that such differential response patterns are best recognized because they will affect one's experience on the market. These patterns of response entail a greater responsibility for those actively on the market. After sending in application materials, one cannot sit back and assume that there is nothing to do but wait. Follow-up becomes as important as the initial application; without any follow-up, the candidates may assume that they are still "alive" at all of the smaller schools when, in fact, they have already been eliminated from further consideration at half of them. If the candidate applies significantly before the closing date, a written inquiry of status might be sent prior to the closing date. This implicitly restates the candidate's interest in that particular school and is a means of again presenting the candidate's name (and possibly the candidate's application file) to the recruitment committee chair. Further, such inquiries might prompt responses from those schools generally not replying (since there would probably be fewer follow-ups than applications). As the deadline approaches, a phone call to the recruitment chair might determine your status. Perhaps a second phone call a couple of weeks later will be required. Whatever is re-

quired, it is increasingly the responsibility of applicants to determine their status in the recruitment process, and this cannot be done without taking a more active role in the job market.

## Conclusions and Summary

Forecasting the academic employment market in sociology is tricky business. A survey by the Southern Sociological Society of 35 PhD-granting institutions suggested that the sociological job market is "fairly vigorous" (*The Southern Sociologist*, 1981:10). The survey found that 96% of all doctorates (granted 1980-81) were employed as of September, 1981, and 90% were engaged in sociological work. Some 79% had academic employment; this compares favorably to Panian and DeFleur's (1976) contention that 75% of sociology PhDs find academic employment (see also, Huber, 1983b). However, when the 79% is decomposed, the market seems to lose some of its vigor: only 60% had full-time teaching; 14%, research and postdoctoral fellowships; 3%, administration; 2%, part-time research (*The Southern Sociologist*, 1981:10). One must wonder how many are in part-time teaching and postdoctoral fellowships because other employment was not found.

A six-month period (June to December) comparison of 1978 and 1981 *ASA Employment Bulletins* also suggests that the market is considerably less than vigorous. We examined only teaching positions in the United States. Advertising for the Fall of 1979, there were 226 different positions advertised in the six-month period of 1978, and 25 (11.1%) of these positions were non-tenure. Advertising for the Fall of 1982, 150 positions were advertised in the six-month period of 1981, 19 (12.7%) being non-tenure. This is

an overall decrease of 33.6%.

Discouraging, yes. But we cannot imagine the time when there will be no *ASA Employment Bulletin*. However, applicants must take a more active role in the job-search process; they must become as involved in the job search as they are (were) in the dissertation. In summary, such involvement should include the following: (1) those entering the job market should seek advice from those recently on the market; (2) with a shrinking market, it is important to begin applying early and to continue applying late in the job-search year; (3) pursue active follow-up to determine application status at each school; (4) become familiar with those schools applied to in the event an offer is made requiring a prompt reply.

Ultimately, perhaps departments should offer—or students demand—the inception of a "pro-seminar" addressing, among other issues, the procedures for securing employment. As sociologists, we have the research skills to assess the job market and should be instructing students, either formally or informally, in vita preparation, initial application and follow-up, interview preparation, and so on. Some might contend that we have no business teaching job search techniques; rather, let those who can figure out the intricacies of the market by themselves get the jobs. While there seems to be some superficial merit to this argument, it assumes a necessary correlation between substantive sociological knowledge and the ability to gain employment. Through a pro-seminar, procedural knowledge for the job market can be more "standardized". Most graduate programs express concern that students have thorough exposure to sociological theory and methods. We can be no less concerned that students have thorough exposure to the current exigencies of the sociological job market.

## Notes

\*All advertised positions outside the U.S. were excluded from consideration, as were all positions beginning at the mid academic year (January). This was done to "standardize" the implications of extending the closing date beyond April 1 for August/September positions only. Further, only positions were tabulated and not the number of times each position was actually advertised; this resulted in 605 positions, with 155 closing after April 1. Finally, this does not represent the entire academic job market in sociology, as some schools advertise only in the *Chronicle of Higher Education*.

\*Appreciation is expressed to Professors Donald J. Adamchuk of *Kansas State University* and Jeanne Ballantine of *Wright State University* for inspiring some of the suggestions made in this paper.

Editor's Note: For a full list of references, a copy of the letter of application, and tables showing departmental response patterns, contact the first author.

# Publications Committee Considers "Mix" of Articles in *JHSB*

(continued from page 1)

The report indicates that, while *JHSB* subscriptions have declined somewhat over the last 6 years, the decline is no greater than would be expected given changes in Association membership during that same period.

Regarding the level of manuscript submissions, the subcommittee found that the variation over the last five years appears to be "random within a fairly narrow range". The number of manuscripts submitted in 1982 was very close to the mean for the previous four years.

The subcommittee found, in considering the question of the importance of maintaining a specifically sociological outlet in the field, that *JHSB* performs a very important function in this regard. Noting that sociologists of health and illness work in an interdisciplinary area in which they are not dominant, the report concludes that the journal serves to insure that the sociological perspective is put forth.

Concerning the availability of alternative publication outlets, the report concludes that (a) although general sociological journals publish material in the area, it is of insufficient quantity and the quality does not always match that of material found in *JHSB*; (b) other health oriented journals tend to ignore or to inadequately present the sociological perspective; and (c) other very similar journals tend not to employ the same standard of "methodological rigor and theoretical sophistication" as *JHSB*. Regarding its financial status, the report finds that, although *JHSB* lost money in 1981, income exceeded expenses in 1982, and the 1983 projection calls for an even greater gain. While it is impossible to state precisely what could be saved by not publishing a journal, cost factors would not lead to a recommendation that *JHSB* be discontinued.

## Quality of the Journal

In reviewing the general quality of the journal, the subcommittee considered (a) "the availability of sufficient suitable and high quality material to sustain each publication" and (b) "the intellectual impact and importance (of the material) to the advancement of knowledge". To assess these, the subcommittee reviewed several volumes of the journal along with published critiques of the journal and of the field. In addition, members of the Medical Sociology Section Council were polled, and the help of other sociologists regarding specific areas of research covered by the journal was obtained. The report, as finally accepted by the Committee on Publications, emphasizes mainly the opinions of the Medical Sociology Section Council members, all of whom were subscribers to and readers of the journal. Their responses to the poll were described as being "strikingly uniform".

Among the Medical Sociology Section Council members polled,

*JHSB* was "unanimously regarded as publishing high quality theoretical and empirical work". However, the report also speaks of areas considered by them to be "overrepresented", namely, articles dealing with mental health, social stress and life events, articles with a social psychological perspective, and highly quantitative material. Types of articles considered "underrepresented" include those dealing with social organization, social change and policy issues, and health professionals; articles with a social political perspective; articles of "sociological conceptualization and concerns"; "critical articles" and "think pieces"; and articles which are based on nonquantitative research.

## Conclusions and Recommendations

Much of the discussion of the report by the full Publications Committee focused on difficulties involved in deciding what is meant by "overrepresentation" or "underrepresentation" of material at a given time, what causes either of these if they exist, and whether and how editors might be encouraged to generate a certain "mix" of material in a journal. The participants, many of whom are current editors and former editors of *ASA* and other social science journals, pointed to the many problems associated with obtaining manuscripts of a particular type and emphasized that editors and editorial policies may be limited in what they can do to influence the range of material that is submitted. Potential authors should not assume that the material published in a journal necessarily reflects biases in editorial selection. It is also possible that it is a reflection of the entire "menu" from which an editor can make choices at any given time.

After the discussion, the following conclusions regarding the general quality of material in *JHSB* were incorporated into the report: (1) there is sufficient high quality material to sustain each issue of the publication; and, (2) by increasing the representativeness and scope of the journal, its contributions to the advancement of knowledge can be increased.

The report as finally adopted also includes the following recommendations:

- (1) It is in the best interest of *ASA* to continue the publication of the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*.
- (2) The editor is urged to stimulate submissions that will reflect more completely the broad field of medical sociology.

The current editor of *JHSB*, Leonard Pearlman (University of California, San Francisco), was present and participated in the discussion. A new editor to assume control of the journal at the beginning of 1985 is now being selected. The discussion by the Publications Committee was taped so that the new editor will have access to it.

## Coming and Going

In an effort to enhance contact between North American sociologists and sociologists elsewhere in the world, a listing of both sorts of visitors will appear at irregular intervals in *FOOTNOTES*. This is a project of the *ASA's* Committee on World Sociology.

### Visiting in North America

**Christiane Lalive D'Epain**, University of Geneva, will be spending the Fall Semester (through December 1983) at the University of Toronto, Department of Behavioral Science. His areas of expertise include the sociology of religion, aging, and social dynamics of culture.

**Ahmed Khedr**, University of Cairo, will be at the University of Maryland from August 1983 through August 1984. He will be doing research on military sociology.

**Ephraim Tabory**, Bar-Ilan University, Israel, will be at the Jewish Theological Seminary, New York City for the 1983-84 academic year. His major area of research is religion and religious movements in Israel.

### Going Abroad

**Mark G. Field**, Boston University, will be spending the Fall 1983 Semester at the University of Nancy Medical Fac-

ulty. He may be reached c/o A. d'Houtaud, 34, rue Anne-Feriet, 5400 Nancy, France. His work will be in medical sociology. During the Spring Semester he will be in Italy, Sweden, West Germany, and, possibly, China.

**Bill Maxwell**, University of Southern California, will be visiting on a research appointment in the Department of Pedagogy, Waseda University, Tokyo through April 1984. He will be studying the comparative sociology of universities in Asia.

**James L. Wood**, San Diego State University, will be a Resident Scholar at the University of London, Department of Social Science and Administration from January through June 1984. He will be studying Britain's Nuclear Disarmament Movement.

**Elena Yu**, Columbia University, Social Psychiatry Research Unit, will be traveling back and forth to Shanghai, China continuing her research on the psychosocial aspects of mental illness in Chinese populations.

★★★

Please send information on traveling sociologists—including dates, areas of specialization, and institutional affiliations—to Richard F. Tomasson, Department of Sociology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131.

## Obituaries



ERNST BORINSKI  
(1901-1983)

On May 26, 1983, Ernst Borinski died in Jackson, Mississippi. He was buried the next day on the campus of Tougaloo College, to which he had devoted his last 35 years. His career teaches us that a person can make an impact as a sociologist and at the same time as a committed activist on behalf of human rights. Because we believe other sociologists can learn a lot from the example of his life, we want to provide you a full account of it.

He was born in 1901 in Upper Silesia, an area in Central Europe that was majority-Polish but under German control until after World War I. His bicultural background contributed to his continuing interest in world affairs. He spoke seven languages, infusing most of them with a twinkling Teutonic accent. He traveled widely all his life, including recent trips to Russia, China, and the Middle East, and the breadth of his knowledge helped counter the isolationist pressures that sometimes afflicted central Mississippi.

After earning degrees at Halle, Munich, and Berlin, he saw the deteriorating conditions facing Jewish people under Hitler and escaped to the United States in 1939. He served with the U.S. Army in North Africa during World War II. Then he enrolled in the University of Chicago, where he earned an MA in Sociology.

In 1947 he began teaching at Tougaloo College in Mississippi, at the same time completing a doctorate at the University of Pittsburgh. His dissertation, *The Sociology of Judge-Made Law in Civil Rights Cases*, foreshadowed his life's remaining work in civil rights and the sociology of law. In the beginning he taught as many as seven courses a semester—four in sociology, two in German, and one in Russian! Gradually he recruited young PhDs to strengthen all of the social sciences. Tougaloo also provided Ernst with a sense of mission and an institutional environment that supported his challenging ideas. A memorial service and celebration of his life will be held

at Tougaloo October 21; donations can be sent to the Ernst Borinski Fund, Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, MS 39174, to endow a scholarship fund in his honor. His larger monument on that campus is the strength of its programs in sociology and related social sciences.

Borinski's never-failing optimism was summed up in his aphorism: "What people have not learned, they do not know." Ernst used that phrase to restrain frustrated Northern liberals who wanted to teach probability theory from blaming rural black Mississippians for not knowing algebra, and by using it, he located the problem where it belonged—with the anti-intellectual white-dominated public schools, not within the family background of their victims. Ernst also used the phrase to help all of us understand the origins of the white racism that surrounded Tougaloo at times, thus leaving us open to continue bridge-building.

Another saying of Borinski's had immense importance for hundreds of his students: "Unless we help them go on, everything we do has no meaning." So he helped students connect with diverse graduate programs and job opportunities all across America. Tougaloo sociology majors had a record of winning Danforths, Fords, Woodrow Wilsons, and ASA Minority Fellowships that compares favorably with the most prestigious schools in America.

In his career in Mississippi, Borinski made magnificent use of his own background and status, which he called "positive marginality". In his words, "I came to Mississippi with full awareness of this otherness and felt this otherness strongly as a stigma. I felt stigmatized culturally, attitudinally, behaviorally, racially, and linguistically. I decided to engage in stigma management and to deal positively with my otherness." Borinski did this by becoming a curiosity and then much more than a curiosity to the white power structure around him. He held forth in his Social Science Lab from 8 a.m. to midnight, with time out to host marvelous social occasions. He led the desegregation of the Mississippi Sociological Association in 1964. He developed the legendary Social Science Forum series, which brought famous speakers to the campus to broaden the horizons of young black Mississippians. At the same time the Forum forced white Mississippians to choose between hearing the speaker, in an integrated setting, or maintaining their prejudices at the cost of missing the event.

Borinski also helped Tougaloo set up student and faculty exchange programs with Brown, Millsaps, Oberlin, and other institutions. These exchanges helped each institution desegregate racially; they diffused to Northern schools news of Tougaloo's innovative programs; and they gave Tougaloo students contact with white peers not attainable in any other way at that time.

Borinski's impact on sociology increased with the fascinating papers he delivered at the Southern Sociological Society and with his teaching engagements at Duke, North Carolina, Vanderbilt, and Hampshire. Several honors came to Ernst, including the first Spivack Award of the ASA, selection as the third member of the Southern Sociological Society Hall of Fame, and citation as a subversive element by the Mississippi Legislature in the early 1960s. Mississippi is no longer like that, and part of the credit for its change goes to this remarkable man. Ernst left no close family—the Third Reich saw to that—but his legacy remains in his impact on his vast network of friends and former students, his assistance to Tougaloo College, and his exemplary effect on the vocation of sociology. It is this last that we have tried to magnify through this

obituary. Ernst Borinski professed sociology with honor, and we believe all of us are challenged to profess it better as a result of his example.

Frances Coker, Millsaps College  
Walter Davis, Tougaloo College  
Joyce Ladner, Howard University  
James W. Loeven, University of Vermont  
Paul Luebke, University of North Carolina, Greensboro  
George Maddox, Duke University

### LIONEL I. DANNICK

Lionel I. Dannick, 50, Vice President for College Relations and Development, Cazenovia College, died when hit by a car while jogging, June 24, 1983. He is survived by his wife, Faye, and three children. Lee Dannick taught sociology at Cazenovia College from 1960 to 1975. In 1970 he became Chairperson of the Department of History and Social Science. A year later he was appointed Acting Academic Dean of the college and in 1976 he became Vice President. In 1972 Lee was designated one of the "Outstanding Educators in America". Most of his work was devoted to developing quality social science training in the small college setting.

### GREGORY PRENTICE STONE (1921-1981)

It can be said of Greg Stone that he died, in the manner of an Olympic runner, in full-stride, pressing on to build and create just as he had been doing all his life. Greg had a fatalistic attitude about death. He once told me that he believed, as did soldiers with whom he had served in World War II, that "when your number's up, you go". It became the man that when his number did finally come up he was seeking to construct an institute for social psychology study in a remote area of coastal Costa Rica, a project involving long-range cooperative efforts of social scientists, architects, archaeologists, marine biologists and others. He was not a man to make small plans.

He seemed to be driven by a rage to create and accomplish, and was highly successful in doing both. In a pensive mood, he once confessed to me that he came of an old American family of some distinction, something on which he never attempted to trade but which he found troublesome. "The problem with ascribed status," he remarked, "is that you're stuck with it. No matter how I might embarrass my colleagues (and I know I do sometimes), my family will say: After all, he is one of us and that should be enough." And then he laughed in that easy way he had, a laugh which covered many self-doubts for he never felt he could rest, no matter how much he had already achieved.

Greg cut a wide swath as he made his sociological career. He dominated almost every gathering in which he found himself, expressed his views with firmness and confidence, and was, on balance, far more often proven right than wrong. As it was once put by Elio D. Monachesi, Chair of the Department at the University of Minnesota where Greg spent much of his academic life: "When Greg is swinging, he's hard to beat." The sport metaphor was not inappropriate, for he did much research on the sociology of sport, was one of the founders of the International Committee for the Sociology of Sport (of the International Sociological Association), was active in international conferences, as well as giving help and acting as mentor to those who had something to say but did not know how to make sociological sense of it. Another of his research interests was urban sociology, beginning with a classic study he did of urban shoppers (with long-time col-

laborator William Form) as well as doing work on community disasters. His research concerns broadened as he grew older; one of his last studies, done with his wife, Gladys, was of childhood socialization among the Sanema Indians of Venezuela.

Yet his dominating interest was his passion for symbolic interactionist social psychology, a zeal first kindled by Herbert Blumer (the Costa Rican institute was to be named for him) but which Greg pursued not as a disciple but as an innovator. Along with many students as well as colleagues, he retraced the roots of symbolic interactionism to George Herbert Mead, and others, writing new, interpretive pieces, as well as discovering unrecognized relationships that Meadian social psychology had with sociologists in Japan as well as in other countries.

Many of his theoretical ideas were laid out in a celebrated paper on appearance (he felt that Erving Goffman, with whom he counseled many times, should have used that word, rather than "front"). From that paper, he went on to do studies of camping, anonymity, behavior in wilderness settings, hustlers, Halloween and the mass child, the meanings of sports, children's play, ethnic intolerance, social status, popular culture and the sociology of emotions (though Greg, always concerned for the better word, preferred to speak of "mood").

Possessed of a strong social conscience, he was an active, principled participant in social life. He consulted with political bodies on mental retardation and alcoholism, was an advisor to the U.S. Department of the Interior on the recreational use of parks, was involved in city and state housing and redevelopment committees, and worked with television studios and newspapers on studies of communication. Under the auspices of UNESCO, he participated in a conference on Leisure and Free Time in Cuba, one of four American delegates.

He was also a leader as a professional sociologist. He served, in various editorial capacities, the *International Review of Sport Sociology*, the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, as well as acting as reviewer for many other journals. His crowning achievement, and one of which he was most proud, was the journal *Symbolic Interaction*, which he, as one of the major founders of the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction, helped bring to life, and to which he made notable contributions. That journal is perhaps his most visible lasting public memorial.

As he influenced the course of American sociology, so he influenced the lives and careers of large numbers of students as well as colleagues. He was a complex man. He could be impolite, get angry, even violent. But such occasions were rare, for he was a totally generous man who would commit all his energies to causes and persons he believed in. Few persons who spent any time with Greg came away without a strong sense of the power of his thoughts, as well as the feeling that you had met someone of distinction: he was unforgettable. Those of us who came to know him well would often be torn by tortured feelings about him—excitement when he agreed with us, alarm and fury when he dug in his heels and insisted on his position. He was an honest man who never pussy-footed: you knew very soon whether he respected your ideas or did not. If he did not, and you had the strength to persevere, he would eventually help you to sharpen and improve your ideas to the point where he did respect them.

Some of his intensity as well as his critical attitude came from his voluminous reading. In his last home on the St. Croix River in Wisconsin, there was an enormous private library

on the ground floor. In our last attempt to do some collaborative work (an attempt which, unfortunately, did not work out), I was continually impressed with how we could quickly find a reference to anything we were puzzled about right there in his library. I mention this for it brings to mind one of my last memories of him. It had grown late, and, yawning, Greg remarked, when we got ready to retire, "as Nietzsche says; 'Sleep is no small art; to achieve it you must stay awake all day'". The quotation was vaguely familiar to me but I disagreed that Nietzsche had said it, and with that, went to bed. About an hour later, I was shaken awake by Greg, who was holding a copy of *Thus Spoke Zarathustra*. He had not found the reference (it is in Part I) but he had turned up something else he thought especially worth discussing. With Greg around, you did not get much sleep. Sociology has been grievously bereaved, but the quality of his scholarly contributions will have to make up, if only partially, for the loss of the strength of his personal identity, an identity whose memory is the most treasured of the contributions he left to those of us who knew him.

Edward Gross  
University of Washington

## Five Sociologists Receive ACLs Awards

Earlier this year the American Council of Learned Societies announced the winners of awards in eight separate competitions that it sponsors. There were five sociologists among the 254 recipients of grants and fellowships.

Mary Ann Clawson, Assistant Professor of Sociology at Wesleyan University, received a fellowship through the competition that makes awards to recent recipients of the PhD for research in the humanities and social sciences. Her research project is "The 19th Century Fraternal Order: Masculinity, Pluralism, and Prof- it".

Albert A. Simkus, Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Michigan, received a grant from the ACLS program on East European Studies. His research project is "Comparative Social Stratification in Eastern Europe".

Richard E. Barrett, Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Illinois at Chicago, was one of 12 recipients of grants for postdoctoral research made to China scholars. Professor Barrett's research title is "The Morality Transition Among the Chinese Population of Taiwan Between 1905 and 1965".

Naomi Aronson, Assistant Professor at Northwestern University, received a grant to study "American Nutrition Researchers and the Wage Problem, 1885-1925".

Janet W. Salaff, Professor of Sociology, University of Toronto, was one of six recipients of funds for intensive summer language training in spoken Chinese.

The American Council of Learned Societies, with offices at 800 Third Avenue, New York, NY, is a private, non-profit federation of forty-three scholarly associations devoted to the advancement of humanistic studies in all fields of learning. The ASA is a charter member of the Council.



## Funding Opportunities

PRE- AND POSTDOCTORAL

**American Statistical Association/Census Bureau Research Fellowships and Traineeships** provide unique opportunities to make major advances in methodology and applications in such areas as decennial census undercount adjustment, survey of income and program participation (SIPP), statistical quality control for censuses and surveys, statistical computing, survey methodology, social and demographic studies, economic data and methodology, development of time series methods, or special studies. Fellows must have PhDs and research records in relevant fields; Trainees must have at least two years graduate study in relevant fields. Application deadlines: January 1, 1984 for Fellowships; March 15, 1984 for Traineeships. Contact: Fred C. Leone, American Statistical Association, 806 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; (202) 393-3253.

**Brown University Population Studies and Training Center** invites applications for 6-12 month postdoctoral fellowships, beginning July or September, 1984. Fellows are given free tuition and awarded a monthly stipend; office space and research support services are also provided. Applications are encouraged from faculty and officials trained in population studies, as well as those interested in population research. Deadline for applications is January 15, 1984. Applications and inquiries should be sent to: Sidney Goldstein, Director, Population Studies and Training Center, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912; (401) 863-1115 or 863-2668.

**The University of California, Berkeley** invites applications for 24-month postdoctoral fellowships in Personality, Social Structure, and Mental Illness. The fellowships, with stipends starting at \$14,040 per year, are available for interdisciplinary study and a program of investigations focused on social factors in the etiology and course of mental illness. The fellowship year can begin August 1, 1984;

applications must be received by February 1, 1984. Contact: NIMH Program in Personality, Social Structure, and Mental Illness, Department of Sociology, 410 Barrows Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

**UCLA's Institute of American Cultures**, in cooperation with the University's four ethnic studies centers, is offering graduate and postdoctoral fellowships to support study of Afro-Americans, Asian Americans, Chicanos, or American Indians. The stipend for the two-year graduate fellowships is \$4,800 per year plus registration fees, while the range for postdoctoral fellowships is \$18,500 to \$21,500. Application deadline is December 31, 1983. Contact: Claudia Mitchell-Kernan, Director, Center for Afro-American Studies; Lucie Cheng, Director, Asian American Studies Center; Juan Gomez-Quinones, Director, Chicano Studies Research Center; Charlotte Heth, American Indian Studies Center, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

**Columbia University** announces postdoctoral Sociomedical Sciences Traineeships in Social Stress and Mental Health for 1984-85. Trainees will receive full tuition and stipends of \$14,040 to \$19,716 in a program leading to the Master of Public Health (MPH) or Doctor of Public Health (DPH) degree. Applicants with the MD, DDS, PhD, or other doctorate degree are eligible. Contact: Division of Sociomedical Sciences, Columbia University School of Public Health, 600 West 168th Street, New York, NY 10032; (212) 694-3912.

**The Rutgers-Princeton Mental Health Training Program**, directed by David Mechanic, Allan Horwitz, and Julian Wolpert, has a limited number of NIMH-funded postdoctoral traineeships available for 1983-84. The major areas of training are help-seeking processes and psychiatric disorder, and mental health services and systems research. Stipends range from \$14,049 to \$19,719 per year, depending upon prior experience. Send inquiries to: Allan Horwitz, Department of Sociology, Lucy Stone Hall, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903.

**Wayne State University** announces openings for two Postdoctoral Fellowships in Research in Mental Health and Aging to commence January 1 or September 1, 1984. Fellowships are

funded by NIMH for a period of up to three years per fellow. The focus is on individually tailored research programs in areas of stress, aging and adaptation; mental health of urban, ethnic and minority aged, elder abuse and victimization; environmental influences on mental health. Recent PhDs in Sociology, Psychology, Anthropology, or other social science disciplines as well as practicing professionals or academics interested in in-depth research training are encouraged to apply immediately. Send resume and 3 letters of recommendation to: Eva Kahana, Director, Elderly Care Research Center, 709 Mackenzie Hall, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202; (313) 577-3308.

### OTHER

**American Council on Education Fellows Program** identifies and prepares young professionals to assume leadership positions in higher education by enabling them to test their abilities in administration through an internship experience. Fellows spend an academic or calendar year as an intern, either on their home campus or at a host institution. Candidates must be nominated by their home institutions in order to enter the national selection process. The nominating institution is responsible for continuation of the Fellow's salary and benefits during the fellowship year. For further information, contact: Madeleine F. Green, Director, Center for Leadership Development and Academic Administration, ACE, One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036; (202) 833-4764.

**The Annenberg/CPB Project** has announced that proposals for telecommunications in higher education projects will be accepted from July 1, 1983 to December 30, 1983 for projects to be considered for 1984 funds. As a project of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and The Annenberg School of Communications, the Project solicits proposals to develop high-quality, innovative college-level materials and to demonstrate the application of telecommunications technologies to higher education. The same guidelines apply as in the 1983 solicitation. For a copy of the 1983 solicitation and guidelines, contact: The Annenberg/CPB Project, 1111 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

**The Charles and Margaret Hall Cushman Center for the Study of American Catholicism** announces a new re-

search grant program to further research in Irish-American Studies. The **Hibernian Research Award** of \$2,000 will be made to a postdoctoral scholar of any academic discipline who is engaged in a research project studying the Irish experience in the U.S. Applications for the 1984 award must be made before December 31, 1983. Contact: Jay P. Dolan, Director, Cushwa Center, 614 Memorial Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

**Educational Testing Service** announces a Visiting Scholar Program for the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). One or two scholars will be appointed each year to work closely with senior NAEP staff and have an opportunity to contribute to the effectiveness of NAEP, especially as it pertains to Black, Hispanic, and other minority students. Applicants must hold a doctorate or the equivalent in training and experience in the relevant discipline and must show evidence of prior research relevant to the education of minorities. Stipends will be based on training, experience, and candidate's current salary. Interested persons should submit a resume, 1-3 page letter outlining research interests, and three references by January 1, 1984. Contact: Dr. Marion Epstein, NAEP Visiting Scholar Program, ETC, Princeton, NJ 08541.

**Ford Foundation Fellowship Program in Combined Soviet/East European and International Security Studies** has opened the sixth round of the Dual Competence Fellowship Competition for the 1984-85 academic year. The program, administered by Columbia University, provides support for Soviet/East European analysts to study International Security Affairs or International Security Analysts to study Soviet/East European Affairs. Awards are determined according to individual budget statements in consultation with the fellowship program. Applications are due on January 31, 1984. Contact: Charles W. Thomas, Administrative Director, Soviet/East European and International Security Program, Box 53 International Affairs Building, 420 West 118th Street, New York, NY 10027; (212) 280-3535.

**Harvard Law School** offers fellowships to college and university teachers in the social sciences and humanities to enable them to study fundamental techniques, concepts, and aims of law, so that, in their teaching and research, they will be better able to use legal materials and legal insights which are relevant to their own disciplines. For further information, contact: Chair, Committee on Liberal Arts Fellowships in Law, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, MA 02138.

**The Hastings Center, Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences**, is offering three one-year resident fellowships for the study of ethics and the life or social sciences for 1984-85. Sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities under its program for Centers for Advanced Study, the maximum stipend is \$24,000, contingent upon other support the Fellow might have and salary. The program is interdisciplinary, open to U.S. citizens and long-term residents from all fields, and requires a doctoral or advanced degree. Application deadline is January 1, 1984. Contact: Fellowship Program Coordinator, The Hastings Center, 360 Broadway, Hastings-on-Hudson, NY 10706; (914) 478-0500.

1984 Annual Meeting

August 27-31

Convention Center  
San Antonio, Texas

## Research Council To Award 35 Minority Fellowships

The National Research Council plans to award approximately 35 Postdoctoral Fellowships for Minorities in a program designed to provide opportunities for continued education and experience in research to American Indians and Alaskan Natives (Eskimo or Aleut), Black Americans, Mexican Americans/Chicanos, and Puerto Ricans. Fellowship recipients will be selected from among scientists, engineers, and scholars in the humanities who show greatest promise of future achievement in academic research and scholarship in higher education.

In this national competition sponsored by the Ford Foundation, citizens of the United States who are members of one of the designated minority groups, who are preparing for or already engaged in college or university teaching, and who hold doctoral degrees may apply for a fellowship award of one year's duration.

Awards will be made in the be-

havioral and social sciences, humanities, engineering sciences, mathematics, physical sciences, life sciences, and for interdisciplinary programs of study. Awards will not be made in professions such as medicine, law, or social work, or in such areas as educational administration, curriculum supervision, or personnel and guidance. Tenure of the fellowship provides postdoctoral research experience at an appropriate nonprofit institution of the Fellow's choice, such as a research university, government laboratory, national laboratory, privately-sponsored nonprofit institute, or a center for advanced study.

The deadline date for the submission of applications is January 16, 1984. Further information and application materials may be obtained from the Fellowship Office, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20418.

## Dental Institute Supports Social Research

The NIDR is supporting sociological research through the Pain Control and Behavioral Studies program area. A total of \$265,725 was awarded during FY 83 to sociologists studying several issues related to oral health. Dr. Susan Reisine at the University of Connecticut received both a career development award and new investigator research grant to study the social impacts of dental diseases or treatment. Measuring work loss associated with dental diseases and their treatment, has been a primary focus of her most recent research.

Also receiving research support is Dr. Donald Sadowsky at Yeshiva University in New York. Dr. Sadowsky, whose training combines the DDS and a PhD in sociology, is studying the processes through which knowledge regarding specific preventive procedures are diffused to, and adopted by, various subgroups of dentists.

A new investigator grant at the University of Iowa has been awarded to dental hygienist/sociologist Dr. Marcia Boyer. This project will examine how school experiences and work settings of dental hygienists influence their use of preventive procedures and their career satisfaction.

The NIDR invites additional social science research grant applications directed toward developing an improved understanding of the socio-behavioral factors influencing oral health or dental treatment. Epidemiologic studies and studies focusing on enhancing oral disease prevention through institutional and community structures are particularly encouraged.

For further information contact: Dr. Patricia Bryant, Pain and Behavioral Studies Program, National Institute of Dental Research, Westwood Building/Room 505, 5333 Westbard Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20016; (301) 496-7491.

## Other Organizations

The National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, has just completed the tenth General Social Survey. The survey contains extensive batteries of background variables including parental data on occupation, employment, and education; behavioral items on group membership, socializing, and voting; attitudinal items on such topics as abortions, crime and punishment, national spending priorities, race relations, and women's rights; and personal evaluations of happiness, satisfaction, and anomia. The 1983 release contains three special sections: 1) an oversample of blacks conducted in 1982; 2) a special section on military recruitment, women in the military, and minorities in the military; and 3) a supplement on images of God and heaven supported by Andrew Greeley. The data set is available from the Roper Center, U-164-R, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268. Questions about the survey may be directed to GSS Project, NORC, 6030 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637.

## NIA Invites Grant Applications

The National Institute on Aging invites grant applications for research projects designed to examine age-related differences and changes in visual perception, as these relate to the effective functioning of older people in everyday life. Laboratory research has demonstrated age-related declines in visual function (e.g., acuity, dark/light adaptation, contrast sensitivity, or color perception). But further studies are sought on visual perception—i.e., on how older people interpret and respond to visual cues in the light of their social and psychological experiences and expectations and within the context of their everyday lives at work, in the household, and in the community.

Application deadlines: March 1, July 1, November 1. Contact: National Institute on Aging (Visual Perception), Building 31 C, Room 4C32, Bethesda, MD 20205.

## Call for Papers

### CONFERENCES

**AAAS Southwest and Rocky Mountain Region Annual Meeting**, March 27-31, 1984, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX. The Social Sciences Section invites papers from all substantive domains in the social sciences. There are no thematic priorities or emphases for papers. A 300-word abstract detailing the theoretical or empirical aspects of the paper must be submitted by January 15, 1984. Contact: Stephen R. Jorgensen, Associate Dean, Texas Tech University, Box 4170, Lubbock, TX 79409; (806) 742-3031.

**American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies 16th National Convention**, November 1-4, 1984, Vista International Hotel, New York City. Proposals for papers and panels—which must include complete addresses for all participants—should be submitted by January 1, 1984. All panelists, with the exception of foreign guests and invited participants who are not in the Soviet/East European field, are expected to be current AAAS members. Contact: Abraham Ascher, Graduate School, City University of New York, 33 W. 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036.

**American Rural Health Association Eighth Annual Institute**, June 5-8, 1984, EPCOT Center, Orlando, FL. Theme: "Exploring Frontiers of Rural Health: Visions for a Better Tomorrow". The selection committee will consider two types of papers: (1) workshop (demonstration projects, topical forums, issues, etc.) and (2) research-oriented papers addressing rural health/rural health delivery. Abstract form must be returned by December 15, 1983. Camera-ready copy of accepted papers must be available by May 1, 1984. For an abstract form, or more information, contact: L.E. Moody, College of Nursing, University of Florida, JHMHC, Box J-187, Gainesville, FL 32610.

**Association for the Sociology of Religion Annual Meeting**, August 25-27, 1984, Menger Hotel, San Antonio, TX. Theme: "Religion and Secular Change: Problems of Conflict and Accommodation." Thematic sessions will examine religion's multiple relations to such secular phenomena as militarism and anti-militarist movements, Marxist movements in the third-world, domestic violence, mass media and mass culture, interest-group politics, backlash against religion and Reaganomic civil religion. Papers and program suggestions related to these thematic issues and all other aspects of the sociology of religion are invited. Submission deadline is February 1, 1984. Contact: Anson D. Shupe, Jr., ASR Program Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Texas, Arlington, TX 76019.

**Conference on Technology Transfer in the Modern World**, May 31-June 1, 1984, Atlanta, GA. The conference will focus on the generic issues of international technology transfer and more specifically on the strategic dimension (East-West transfer), the economic development dimension (North-South transfer), and the competitive dimension (West-West technology trade). Abstracts and proposals for papers must be received by January 15, 1984. Contact: John R. McIntyre, School of Social Sciences, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA 30332; (404) 894-3195.

**Correctional Special Education Workshop**, March 6-8, 1984, Lexington, KY. Sponsored by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and Eastern Kentucky University. Workshop topics include identification and classification of the handicapped incarcerated, vocational assessment, classroom issues and a review of current materials and techniques. A limited number of papers that address present practices and research will be accepted for presentation and inclusion in the workshop monograph. Manuscripts not exceeding 10 pages will be accepted through January 25, 1984. Contact: Division of Special Programs, Eastern Kentucky University, 202 Perkins Building, Richmond, KY 40475; Bruce Wolford, (606) 622-1158, or Karen Janssen, (606) 622-1865.

**Eleanor Roosevelt Centennial Conference**, October 14-16, 1984, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, NY. Theme: "The Vision of Eleanor Roosevelt: Past, Present and Future." The purposes of the conference are to examine the historic, social and economic events of Eleanor Roosevelt's era and her role in them, and to stimulate informed and thoughtful discussion of the applicability of Eleanor Roosevelt's vision to current domestic and international problems. Proposals describing the content, sources, methodology and conclusions of papers should be submitted by February 1, 1984. Contact: Organizing Committee, Eleanor Roosevelt Centennial Conference, Box 186, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601.

**Fifth Annual Ethnography in Education Research Forum**, March 30-April 1, 1984, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA. The Graduate Student Committee invites the submission of proposals for papers, work sessions, and/or special interest groups. 2-3 page summaries should be submitted by January 16, 1984. Contact: Kathy Neustadt, Ethnography in Education Research Forum, Graduate School of Education, University of Pennsylvania, 3700 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104; (215) 898-3273 or 898-6998.

**Fourth Annual Sunbelt Social Network Conference**, February 17-19, 1984, Hotel Westcourt, Phoenix, AZ. Keynote speaker: Harrison White (Harvard University), on "Agency via

Networks." Individuals are encouraged to propose papers and sessions. Current program sessions include Emergent Network Properties, Statistical Network Models, Communication Networks, Organizational Networks, Exchange Theory and Social Networks, Summary Reports on Recent Research and Applications. Contact: Rolf T. Wigand, Center for Public Affairs, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287; (602) 965-1349.

**Gypsy Lore Society Sixth Annual Meeting**, February 24-26, 1984, Wagner College, Staten Island, NY. Three organized symposia are planned: Gypsies and Other Cultural Minorities in Spain; Gypsy History: Life Histories of High-Achieving Gypsies. Abstracts of papers for symposia and general sessions are due November 15, 1983. Contact: Matt T. Salo, Division of Social/Behavioral Sciences, Centenary College, Hackettstown, NJ 07840; (201) 852-1400, x326.

**Rural Sociological Society Annual Meeting**, August 22-25, 1984, College Station, TX. Theme: "Rural North America in the Information Society." Papers related to the theme are solicited, but papers on a broad variety of other sociological topics will also be welcome. Three copies of a relatively detailed abstract must be submitted by February 15, 1984; final papers are due April 2, 1984. Contact: William R. Freudenberg or Timothy R. Jones, Department of Rural Sociology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-4006.

**Transitions to Leisure: Impact of Technology, Work, Play & Retirement**, January 26-28, 1984, Dolphin Beach Resort, St. Petersburg Beach, FL. Deadline for submission of abstracts is November 15, 1983. Contact: B. G. Gunter, College of Social & Behavioral Sciences, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620.

### PUBLICATIONS

**Aggressive Behavior**, an international multidisciplinary journal devoted to the experimental and observational analysis of conflict in humans and animals, invites manuscripts from interested scientific professionals. The journal publishes a wide variety of manuscripts covering fields from anthropology to zoology and has an editorial board drawn from a diversity of relevant fields. Contact: Ronald Baenninger, AB Editor, Department of Psychology, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122.

**Crime Patterns: A Social System Perspective**. Manuscripts of 20-30 pages, theoretical and/or empirical, which present a social systems analysis of crime are solicited to be considered for publication in an edited volume. Papers which address one of the following topic areas are especially relevant: crime and capitalist development, crime and socialist development, crime patterns in different regions of the world, and case studies which provide a basis for comparative analysis. Contact: Peter Iadicola, Department of Sociology, Indiana University-Purdue University, Fort Wayne, IN 46805, (219) 482-5461, x62.

**International Migration Review** invites submissions for six special issues planned for 1984 and 1985. The topics are: Refugees; Women in Migration; Civil Rights and the Migrant; Mental Health; Measurement of International Migration; and Undocumented Aliens. Contact: Center for Migration Studies, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, NY 10304; (212) 351-8800.

The Section on Survey Research Methods of the American Statistical Association encourages submission of papers on survey applications for publication in a special issue of the *Journal of the American Statistical Association*. Preference will be given

to papers on non-sampling errors of surveys; however, applied papers treating problems of interest to those who design or analyze sample surveys will also be considered. 4 copies of papers in *JASA* style should be mailed by March 31, 1984. Contact: Joseph Sedransk, Department of Mathematics and Statistics, State University of New York, Albany, NY 12222.

**Journal of Consumer Research** invites authors to submit articles for a special issue on the effects of communication on consumers. For the purpose of this special issue, communication is interpreted broadly to include (but not be limited to) mass media, advertising, interpersonal communication, symbolic communication, nonverbal communication, and institutional communication (governmental and corporate). Articles should be interdisciplinary in scope. Manuscripts will be reviewed for technical adequacy and readability; submission deadline is March 1, 1984. Send five copies to: JCR Editor, Graduate School of Management, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

**Journal of Contemporary African Studies**, an interdisciplinary biannual of research and writing in the human sciences, seeks to promote a scholarly understanding of developments and change in Africa. It is the policy of the editor and of its publisher not to propagate any particular political viewpoint or ideology. Contributions from academics and others with specialist knowledge of African affairs are welcomed. Submissions of articles, research notes, review articles, and book reviews are encouraged. Contact: JCA Editor, Africa Institute of South Africa, P.O. Box 630, Pretoria 0001, South Africa.

**Journal of Housing for the Elderly** aims to serve the needs of gerontological professionals in the fields of architecture and housing, urban planning, and public policy who are responsible for the residential environments of the elderly in the community. The editor welcomes the submission of manuscripts for review and possible publication. Authors should first request an "Instructions for Authors" brochure and supply a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Contact: Leon A. Pastalan, JHE Editor, National Policy Center on Housing and Living Arrangements for Older Americans, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

**Teaching Sociology** is planning a special issue on "Courses in the Sociology Curriculum". Papers are solicited that focus on a single course or set of courses in a subfield of the discipline. Papers should address reasonable goals and objectives for the course(s), sequencing with other courses, and sources of information to keep up to date on the subfield. Reviews of textbooks, films, supplementary readings and resources are also welcome. Manuscripts must be submitted in triplicate in Sage Publication Journal editorial style by February 1, 1984. Contact: Carla B. Howery, ASA, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Articles are solicited that deal with the causes and consequences of the arms race, problems generated by the threat of nuclear war, the social and economic effects of "limited" nuclear weapons use, the movements opposed to nuclear weapons, and counter-movements supportive of the status quo. The articles are being collected with the intent of being used in a special issue of a social science journal such as *Social Problems* or *Social Science Quarterly*. The initial deadline is December 30, 1983. Send 3 copies of the article as soon as possible to: Sam Marullo, Sociology Department, Cleveland State University, Cleveland, OH 44115; or Ron Kramer,

Department of Sociology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008.

## Humanities Awards

The National Humanities Center, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, recently announced the names of recipients of fellowships awarded by the Center for 1983-84. Among the forty-one fellows selected for the upcoming year were four sociologists. Their names, affiliations, and projects are listed below:

Rudolf Haerle, Middlebury College; *An Intellectual Biography of W.L. Thomas*

Gladys Lang and Kurt Lang, SUNY-Stony Brook; *A Study of the Etching Revival (1880-1939)*  
John Shelton Reed, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill; *The Anglo-Catholic Movement in the Nineteenth-Century Church of England*.

The National Humanities Center is an institute for advanced study in history, literature, philosophy and other fields of the humanities. It is designed to foster individual research and intellectual exchange within a community of scholars.

Fellowships at the Center are awarded on the basis of an open competition. The Center welcomes applications from scholars in the United States and abroad. In addition to scholars from fields traditionally associated with the humanities, representatives of the natural sciences, the social sciences, and professional life may apply for fellowships.

The deadline for 1984-85 fellowship applications is December 10, 1983. All interested scholars may obtain information and application material from the National Humanities Center, 7 Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709.

## Humanities Center Invites Suggestions

In its five years of existence, the National Humanities Center at Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, has developed a successful fellowship program and sponsored conferences and seminars on topics in the humanities. It also distributes a radio program on the humanities to over 250 commercial and public stations nationwide.

In an effort to continue to be responsive to the needs of humanistic scholarship and to establish closer relations with members of learned societies, the Center invites scholars to suggest activities that might complement the programs of the Center.

Please write to: John O'Connor, Assistant Director for Programs, National Humanities Center, 7 Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709.

## Criminology Teaching Materials Requested

Professors Linda Deutschmann and Richard Wright are compiling an instructional materials handbook for the ASA Teaching Resources Center in the areas of criminology, juvenile delinquency, and corrections. Contributions particularly welcome include capsule reviews/summaries of current texts and/or films, descriptions of field projects, and discussions of innovative techniques for teaching core concepts in criminology. Course syllabi, test items, term paper topics, and so on will also be considered. All submissions will be reviewed by 2-3 referees. Accepted submissions will be identified according to contributor and institutional affiliation. Please send materials to: Linda B. Deutschmann, Department of Sociology, Erindale Campus, University of Toronto-Mississauga, Mississauga, Ontario L5L 1C6, Canada; or Richard A. Wright, Behavioral Science Department, McPherson College, McPherson, KS 67460.

## Meeting Calendar

**December 15-16.** *National Conference on the United States and the World Economy.* Los Angeles, CA. Contact: Mekki Mte-wa, POS Institute, P.O. Box 24234, Washington, DC 20024; (301) 585-4480.

**January 3-6.** *International Group for Comparative Alcohol Studies Conference.* Berkeley, CA. Theme: "The Social History of Alcohol". Contact: Conference Committee, Alcohol Research Group, 1816 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94709.

**January 15-19.** *National Association of Private Psychiatric Hospitals 51st Annual Meeting.* Americana Canyon Hotel, Palm Springs, CA. Theme: "Essential Linkages". Contact: NAPPH, 1319 F Street, N.W., #1000, Washington, D.C. 20004; (202) 393-6700.

**January 24-26.** *Claremont Institute for the Study of Statesmanship and Political Philosophy Conference.* Theme: "Democracy in America: Alexis de Tocqueville Observes the New Order". Contact: Ken Masugi, The Claremont Institute, 480 North Indian Hill Boulevard, Claremont, CA 91711.

**January 26-28.** *Transitions to Leisure: Impact of Technology, Work, Play & Retirement Meeting.* Dolphin Beach Resort, St. Petersburg, FL. Contact: Cheryl Burbano, School of Continuing Education, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620.

**February 17-19.** *4th Annual Sunbelt Social Network Conference.* Hotel Westcourt, Phoenix, AZ. Contact: Rolf T. Wigand, Center for Public Affairs, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287.

**February 23-25.** *Claremont Institute for the Study of Statesmanship and Political Philosophy Conference.* Claremont, CA. Theme: "A New Order of the Ages? The Declaration and the Constitution". Contact: The Claremont Institute, 480 North Indian Hill Blvd., Claremont, CA 91711.

## Annual Meeting

The Medical Sociology Section invites submissions to the Section's three 1984 program sessions: (1) *Aging and Health*, jointly sponsored by the Section on Aging. Organizer: **Carroll Estes**, Aging Health Policy Center, School of Nursing, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94143. (2) *Stress, Coping and Social Support*. Organizer: **Allan Horwitz**, Department of Sociology, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903. (3) *Applications of Sociology to Clinical Medicine and Health Policy*. Organizer: **Paul Cleary**, BIAC Admin., Beth Israel Hospital, 330 Brookline Avenue, Boston, MA 02215. Papers or abstracts must be submitted by February 1, 1984.

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The student representatives of the Medical Sociology Section Council are sponsoring an evening session, *Dissertations in Progress*. Medical Sociology, Medical Anthropology and related health sciences graduate students are invited to submit a paper for a 15-minute talk on substantive content and process issues related to their dissertation research. Dissertations may be in the planning stages; eligible students should have received their degrees no earlier than December 1983. Papers will be assessed on the basis of topical interest, research design, and a pertinent process section. Submissions should include contributor's name and address, departmental affiliation, and year of study. Submission deadline is March 30, 1984; send one copy to each organizer: **June**

## Competitions

### Scholarly Achievement Award

The North Central Sociological Association is soliciting nominations for its Scholarly Achievement Award. Books or monographs published in 1982-83 will be considered for their significant contributions to sociological theory and research. The recipient of this award must live or work in the NCSA region. Nominations must be sent by December 15, 1983 to: Donald B. Walker, Department of Criminal Justice Studies, Kent State University, Kent, OH 44242.

### Stress Research Prize

The *Journal of Human Stress*, published by the Helen Dwight Reid Educational Foundation, will award a \$500 prize in June, 1984 to the best research-based paper on a topic concerning the basic and clinical medical sciences, and the social and behavioral sciences dealing with stress. Only previously unpublished manuscripts which demonstrate a strong understanding of current concepts of stress and its management will be considered for the award. Entries should include a cover letter indicating that the manuscript is being submitted for the competition. Entries not selected for the award will also be considered for regular journal publication. Submit manuscripts in duplicate by March 1, 1984 to: *Journal of Human Stress* Annual Competition, Heldref Publications, 4000 Albemarle Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016. For further information, or for author's guidelines, contact: Beate Cronin, Managing Editor, at the above address, or by telephone at (202) 362-6445.

### C.S. Ford Award

The Human Relations Area Files will present a cash prize of \$250 and an additional \$100 worth of HRAF publications for the best social science student paper in cross-cultural research.

Authors must be currently enrolled at a degree-granting institution or have been awarded a degree in 1983; scholars awarded a PhD or D.Sc. prior to 1983 are not eligible. Three copies of each paper (manuscripts longer than 50 double-spaced pages cannot be considered) should be submitted, along with an abstract and a brief statement about the author; suitable papers may, at the discretion of the editors, be published in *Behavior Science Research*. Entries or requests for further information should be addressed to: Student Research Prize Competition, Human Relations Area Files, P.O. Box 2015 Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520. Submission deadline is March 15, 1983.

## Contact

### Fulbright Roster

The Fulbright Alumni Association is continuously seeking to locate former Fulbrighters and enroll them in its program of support for international education and cultural exchange. To assist in the development of the Fulbright Alumni roster, Fulbrighters who held grants under their maiden names are asked to notify FAA Headquarters with details. Write to: Roster Development, Fulbright Alumni Association, P.O. Box 1042, Bryn Mawr, PA 19010.

### SSS 50th Anniversary

The Southern Sociological Society will be celebrating its 50th anniversary in 1985-86, with commemorative program sessions at both the 1985 and 1986 annual meetings (Spring 1985 in Charlotte, NC and Spring 1986 in New Orleans, LA). The focus in 1985 will be on the history of the Society and of sociology in the region, and in 1986 it will be on looking to the future of the Society and of sociology and the region. A new history of the Society is being written for the occasion. Persons with ideas, suggestions, memories or memorabilia—especially those who were active in the earlier years of the Society—are encouraged to contact: A. Lee Coleman, Archivist and Chair, Golden Anniversary Committee, Southern Sociological Society, Department of Sociology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0027.

### Cultural Marxism Series

The Red Feather Institute has three new articles available in its Cultural Marxism Series. These are free to members of the profession this month. They include *Radical Drama, Radical Theatre* by Graham Murdock; *David Westby on Ethnic Roles and Social Control on Television*, as well as a paper by T. R. Young on the Social Uses of Make Believe and Just Pretend. Write to: Red Feather Institute, Rt. 1, Livermore, CO 80536.

### Dictionary of Concepts

Greenwood Press is looking for one or two sociologists to write a dictionary of concepts for general sociology. The volume will be one in a series of concept dictionaries in the social sciences and the humanities. The first dictionary, on concepts in human geography, is to appear in October; other distinguished authors are currently writing dictionaries of concepts for criminology, economics, the history and philosophy of science, and journalism. The purpose of these dictionaries is to make accessible brief, substantive discussions (2-5 pages of text) of major concepts in a discipline or subdiscipline; volumes contain 100 or more entries. For more information, contact the series editor: Raymond G. McInnis, Wilson Library, Western Washington University, Bellingham, WA 98225.

## People

**Remi Clignet** is serving as General Directeur de la Cooperation Scientifique et Technique, Agence de Cooperation Culturelle et Technique, Paris.

**Randall Collins** will be a Distinguished Visiting Professor at the University of California-Riverside for the 1983-84 academic year.

**Paul M. Gustafson**, Hiram College, received the 1983 Distinguished Service to the Profession Award of the North Central Sociological Association.

**David J. Hanson**, SUNY-College at Potsdam, was elected President of the New York State Sociological Association.

**Wendy Jean Harrod**, Iowa State University, has been promoted to the rank of Associate Professor and appointed as Chair of the University Committee on Women.

**Mirra Komarovsky**, Professor Emerita of Sociology at Barnard College, was one of four recipients of the Barnard Medal of Distinction.

**Marlaine E. Lockheed**, Educational Testing Service, has been elected Vice President of the American Educational Research Association and will head AERA Division G: Social Context of Education for a two-year term.

**Donald Martindale** was honored at a reception to mark his retirement from the University of Minnesota.

**William J. McAuley**, Virginia Center on Aging, has been appointed Director of the Center of Gerontology at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

**Charles C. Moskos**, Northwestern University, was awarded a 1983-84 Rockefeller Foundation Humanities Fellowship; he also received a two-year grant from the Twentieth Century Fund to conduct a study on national service in America.

**Louis A. Zurcher**, University of Texas-Austin, has been named Ashbel Smith Professor of Social Work and Sociology at UT-Austin.

## Clinical Sociology Collection at Georgetown U.

The Sociology Department at Georgetown University recently announced the establishment of a special collection in clinical sociology (1931-1981) at Georgetown University (Washington, D.C.).

Clinical Sociology is defined as the application of a sociological perspective to intervention for change at any level of social organization. This encompasses work with individuals, groups, large organizations and communities/societies. Clinical sociologists are consultants, sociotherapists, social policy analysts, organizational development specialists, gerontologists, social impact analysts and teachers, to name but a few areas. Clinical sociologists work as change agents, researchers, teachers and evaluators.

The 400 books and articles in this collection are available in the special collection room on the fifth floor of Lauinger Library. The room is open Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The collection is a national resource as it is the only one of its kind. It includes material that is very difficult to locate.

An index to the materials is available in the special collection room; another in the main office of the Sociology Department in Copley Hall (Room B-12).

Abstracts of all of the material in the collection will appear in the forthcoming Garland publication, *The Clinical Sociology Handbook*.

For additional information, please contact: Jan Fritz, Department of Sociology, Georgetown University, Washington, DC 20057; (202) 625-4205.

## COSSA Newsletter Available

The *COSSA Washington Update*, the biweekly newsletter of the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), is now available on a subscription basis to individual social and behavioral scientists.

The *Update* keeps readers informed of the latest developments in the Congress that affect funding for social and behavioral science research. COSSA closely follows and reports on appropriation and authorization legislation for research programs in many federal agencies including the National Science Foundation (NSF), the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), the National Institute of Education (NIE), the National Endowment of the Humanities (NEH), and the National Institutes of Health (NIH), among others.

In addition, the *Update* reports on current issues of federal science policy such as the issuance of regulations affecting research, the composition of research agency advisory boards, and the policies and practices of federal research agencies. The *Update* also reports on the social and behavioral sciences in other nations. Recent issues have featured articles on a new bill that would protect scientific advisory committees from political influence, the status of the appropriation for NSF, the omission of the social and behavioral sciences from a recent NSF program announcement for science education, and the status of research budgets in France and Israel.

In order to cover the cost of reproducing and mailing the biweekly newsletter, COSSA is asking for a contribution of \$25.00 for each new subscription. For those who cannot afford this amount, a subscription will be sent for whatever amount can be afforded. Those who wish to subscribe to the *COSSA Washington Update* should write to: Consortium of Social Science Associations, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 300, Washington, DC 20036.

## Open Forum

### Hiring Guidelines Questioned

*Editors Note: The October FOOTNOTES contains the article "Council Discusses Certification Report; Adopts Guidelines for Hiring Women". The item below refers to the guidelines that were adopted.*

The report, "Guidelines for Incorporating Women Faculty into Departments of Sociology During the '80s", provides interesting information on the current status of women in Sociology. The essential facts are that, by the estimates provided, in 1981 women should have represented 16% of full professors, 23% of associate professors, and 37% of assistant professors (1981). The actual facts as reported are 14% of full professors, 24% of associate professors, and 40% of assistant professors. Although the basis for availability figures may be seen as too simple by some observers, the data are not challenged here. The main point is that the correspondence is impressive, and the question has been raised as to why "goals" need to be set under the circumstances. Some persons (of which I am one) object to "goals" because they frequently become quotas in implementation.

One justification for the "guidelines" is that particular departments may be discriminating, and thus there is need for emphasis on hiring in any given de-

partment. An example was suggested that "prestigious" departments may be systematically under-hiring women. To check this quickly, as an example, the data were accumulated for the Ivy League schools in the 1983 *Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology*, and women were 12% of full professors, 13% of associate professors, and 24% of assistant professors.<sup>1</sup> For the Big Ten, the distribution was 7% of full professors, 19% of associate professors, and 36% of assistant professors. The data were tabulated only for persons actually listed as having the titles (lecturers, adjunct professors, emeriti, and all other titles omitted). If affiliated or joint faculty with the titles are included, the distributions change slightly but not appreciably. Ignoring possible explanations, the basic data favor a hypothesis of differential entry for women into these prestigious schools.

In order to be responsive and fair independently of the facts the question can be raised of how and who might be discriminating. Obviously, emphasis should be on procedures which evaluate the presumed relevant qualifications of candidates fairly, independently of sex and other arbitrary characteristics, not on goals (or quotas). It should be remembered that, for example, with 25% women available, for departments of 10 persons, 6% of departments would be expected to have no women, 19% one woman, 28% two women, 25% three women, 15% four women, etc.

Edgar F. Borgatta  
University of Washington

## SSRC Workshop

The Social Science Research Council's Working Group on the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) recently announced a workshop for potential users of the data from this major new survey, now being conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The workshop will be held in Baltimore, Maryland, at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, from 9:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. on Saturday, December 10, 1983. Persons attending the NBER Conference on Income and Wealth are especially invited to participate. There is no fee, but reservations are required. Please write to Richard C. Rockwell, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158, indicating your desire to attend.

The workshop will provide an opportunity for researchers to inquire into the analytical possibilities of the SIPP's longitudinal design, monthly measure, detailed socioeconomic content, and individual sample design. Analytical papers will be based on research using data from the 1979 Research Panel of the Income Survey Development Program (ISDP), which was the pilot study for the SIPP. These papers will consider new insights into income distribution, methodological problems in analyzing these data, present and future activity on the SIPP, and access to the SIPP and ISDP data. Researchers from aca-

demetic institutions, research institutes, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and other government agencies will speak and answer questions.

The SIPP has been designed as an ongoing series of national panels, each consisting of about 20,000 interviewed households and having a duration of 2 years. Every four months the Census Bureau will interview each individual of age 15 years or older in the panel. Information will be collected on a monthly basis for most sources of money and nonmoney income, participation in various governmental transfer programs, labor force status, and household composition. During the life of the panel, information will also be collected on assets and liabilities, household and work expense, disability, taxes, pension coverage, and marital and work history. The SIPP begins field work in October, 1983.

The ISDP collected data from national panels in the late 1970s. The 1979 panel had an area sample of 8,200 households, interviewed in six waves from February 1979 through May 1980. More information may be found in the November 1981 issue of the *Social Science Bulletin* and in the proceedings of a 1982 conference sponsored by the Social Science Research Council, *Technical, Administrative, and Conceptual Lessons of the Income Survey Development Program*.

## Letter to Editor

### Zimmerman as Applied Sociologist

Sociologists working in applied fields and those concerned about comparative and international research were disappointed that Charles P. Loomis' remembrance of Carle C. Zimmerman failed to mention what many rank as among Zimmerman's most important contributions. In 1931 when he was Associate Professor at Harvard, Zimmerman published *Siam: Rural Economic Survey, 1930-31* (Bangkok: Bangkok Times Press, 1931). This study, based on interviews in 40 sample villages throughout Thailand, was among the very first efforts to bring social science to bear on health and development problems. Zimmerman and his colleagues conducted physical examinations on more than 9,000 villagers. He concluded that "the country people cannot participate in the benefits of Western or 'scientific' medicine... unless a new system of distribution of medical treatment is evolved... The present system is... just not sufficient nor can the country people afford to use the doctors." Zimmerman proposed using what we now call health auxiliaries to provide care in rural areas. His work anticipated by almost 30 years the conclusions drawn by numerous other observers. Zimmerman's proposal to use health auxiliaries to provide medical service in the rural areas was supported by many Thais but, at first, was rejected by the government and by the newly-trained Western physicians and the Rockefeller Foundation, which provided financial assistance to what was then Thailand's only medical school. Later, an effort was made to provide so-called "junior doctors" and, indeed, elements of Thailand's current national health care system are derived from Zimmerman's proposals.

One Zimmerman conclusion has not stood the test of time. Like most students of Thai development in the 1930s, he concluded that Siam was underpopulated. In fact, one reason for his interest in health was his belief that "greater numbers are necessary" to take advantage of Thailand's resources and to improve its agricultural productivity. Professor Loomis was correct when he said that old areas of study are constantly being discovered by new researchers. Much of what people are writing today about villages in Thailand and elsewhere in the developing world, especially regarding their need for improved health care and about methods to study rural lifestyles, was said by Carle C. Zimmerman in 1931.

Peter J. Donaldson  
Family Health International

Biographical  
Directory of Members  
Members, \$15  
Non-members & Institutions,  
\$25

## Rose Monograph Series Invites Submissions

The Editorial Board of the *Rose Monograph Series* welcomes manuscripts dealing with the full range of sociological topics. Published by Cambridge University Press and officially sponsored by the American Sociological Association, the *Series* provides an outlet for distinguished contributions to the discipline.

The *Rose Monograph Series* was established in 1968 by Arnold and Caroline Rose to publish sociological monographs that may be either theoretical or empirical in nature. All ASA members can submit manuscripts of 100 to 300 pages in length for evaluation by the editors. Any systematic, focused work on a sociological topic is eligible for consideration, be it qualitative or quantitative, theoretical or empirical, pure or applied, comparative or case, typically traditional or emergent. Unrevised dissertations cannot be considered.

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Submit 3 copies of a manuscript for consideration to: Ernest Q. Campbell, *Series* Editor, Department of Sociology, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN 37235.

## CIC Minority Fellowships Offered

The Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC) Minorities Fellowships Program will award 25 four-year fellowships in 1984 to minority students seeking PhD degrees in seven basic social science fields.

Funded by the Lilly Endowment, Inc. and the Committee on Institutional Cooperation, the consortium of the Big Ten universities and the University of Chicago, the fellowships provide full tuition and a stipend of at least \$6,000 for each of four years. The fellowships may be used at any of the 11 CIC universities to which recipients have been admitted.

American Indians, Asian-Americans, Black Americans, Mexican-Americans, and Puerto Ricans who intend to pursue studies leading to a PhD in any of seven social science disciplines—anthropology, economics, geography, history, political science, psychology, and sociology—are eligible to apply.

The deadline for applications for Fall, 1984, is January 15, but students are urged to apply as early as possible in the Fall. A one-step application procedure combines on a single form application both for the fellowship and for admission to any of the CIC universities.

The universities at which the fellowships may be used are the University of Chicago, the University of Illinois, Indiana University, the University of Iowa, the Uni-

versity of Michigan, Michigan State University, the University of Minnesota, Northwestern University, Ohio State University, Purdue University, and the University of Wisconsin.

Detailed information about the program can be obtained by writing to the CIC Minorities Fellowships Program, 111 Kirkwood Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405. Prospective applicants from outside Indiana may call toll-free at 800-457-4420 to obtain information and application forms.

## Section News

Section on Theoretical Sociology is sponsoring an annual Theory Prize competition for the best published or unpublished paper or book chapter written in English within the two-year period preceding the award. Five copies of nominated papers should be sent by January 1, 1984 to: Dennis Wrong, Sociology Department, New York University, New York, NY 10003. The Section also publishes a newsletter, *Perspectives*. Appearing twice-yearly, it contains essays and the titles and authors of theoretically-relevant papers from regional and European conferences. Finally, beginning in the summer of 1984, the German and American Theory Sections are beginning a series of biannual European/American theory conferences. The theme for this year is "Relating Micro and Macro Levels in Sociological Theory".